

Carl T. Hayden

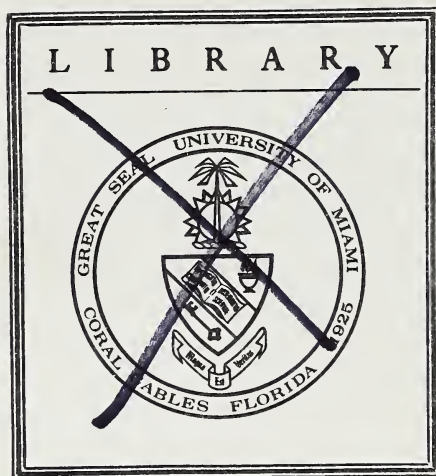
LATE A SENATOR FROM ARIZONA

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES
AND TRIBUTES

IN THE CONGRESS OF
THE UNITED STATES



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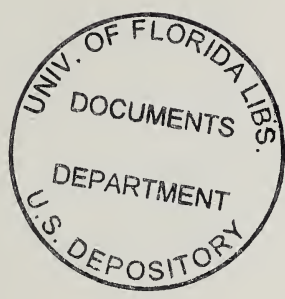


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Memorial Addresses
AND
Other Tributes
IN THE
Congress of the United States
ON THE
LIFE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF

Carl T. Hayden

Ninety-second Congress
Second Session



*Compiled under the direction
of the
Joint Committee on Printing*

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Biography

CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN was born in Hayden's Ferry (now Tempe), Maricopa County, Ariz., October 2, 1877; attended the public schools; graduated from the Normal School of Arizona at Tempe in 1896; attended Leland Stanford Junior University, California, 1896-1900; engaged in mercantile pursuits and in the flour-milling business at Tempe 1900-04; member, Tempe Town Council, 1902-04; delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1904; treasurer of Maricopa County, 1904-06; sheriff of Maricopa County, 1907-12; upon the admission of Arizona as a State into the Union was elected as a Democrat to the 62d and to the seven succeeding Congresses and served from February 19, 1912, to March 3, 1927; did not seek renomination, having become a candidate for United States Senator; during World War I, was commissioned a major of infantry in the U.S. Army; elected to the United States Senate in 1926 for the term commencing March 4, 1927; re-elected in 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950, 1956, and again in 1962 for the term ending January 3, 1969; was not a candidate in 1968 for reelection to the United States Senate; President pro tempore of the Senate, January 1957-January 1969; retired and resided in Tempe, Ariz.; died in Mesa, Ariz., January 25, 1972; cremated; ashes interred in family plot at Tempe Butte Cemetery, Tempe, Ariz.

PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
UNITED STATES SENATE

Proceedings in the Senate

WEDNESDAY, *January 26, 1972.*

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, we lift our hearts to Thee this day in reverent thanksgiving for Thy servant CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN. We thank Thee for his steadfast devotion to the welfare of his State and Nation, for his quiet strength, his unfailing courtesy, his integrity, his wisdom, and his faith in Thee. Make us to rejoice that he walked with us and we with him in paths of service. May his gentle but strong qualities of faithfulness and goodness abide in us and we abide in Thee forever. Amen.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, this morning I wish to join with my senior colleague, Senator Fannin, in announcing the death last evening of former U.S. Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona.

At a future date, I will place in the Record an extended eulogy of this unusual man. At this time, I merely want to say that we have lost a public servant who served his State and his Nation longer than any other man in history. For more than half a century CARL HAYDEN served in the Halls of Congress representing the great State of Arizona in a fitting and proud fashion. The passing of CARL HAYDEN is also a personal loss to me. His family and mine have been friends since before Arizona was a territory, and it is with heavy heart that I travel today to attend his funeral in Arizona.

Mr. President, I send to the desk in behalf of Senator Fannin and myself, two resolutions prepared in tribute to CARL HAYDEN. One would provide for the renaming of the central Arizona project as the CARL HAYDEN project, and the other would provide for the placing

of a bust of the late Senator HAYDEN in a proper place within the Capitol or within either of the Senate Office Buildings.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolutions will be received and appropriately referred.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be absent from the Senate after this morning until Monday next, for the purpose of attending the funeral of CARL HAYDEN.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SAXBE. Mr. President, I yield my time as acting minority leader to the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Fannin).

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, it was with great sadness that I received the report of the death of our former colleague and Senate President pro tempore, CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN.

CARL HAYDEN was a son of the frontier who helped lead his Territory, State, and Nation through times of great change and progress. The HAYDEN name is synonymous with much of the history of Arizona.

He was a dedicated public servant who held the offices of town councilman, county treasurer, and sheriff in Arizona's territorial days. In 1912 he became Arizona's first Member of the House of Representatives. From 1927 until his retirement in 1968, Senator HAYDEN served in this body—and he served well, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee and as President pro tempore for 12 years.

CARL HAYDEN was beloved and respected by those of us who were privileged to know him. He was a fine gentleman of matchless integrity and total devotion to his duty.

I ask unanimous consent that at the close of business today, the Senate adjourn in honor of this great American who served in Congress for 56 years.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join the distinguished Senators from Arizona (Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Fannin) in expressing the deep sorrow of the Senate on the passing of one of its oldtime, outstanding, former Members.

As Senator Fannin has indicated, CARL HAYDEN was an elected official in the Territory of Arizona before it became a State in 1912. In 1912, he was elected to the House of Representatives as Arizona's first Member of that body, and some years later he was elected to the Senate, where I believe he served longer than any other Member in the history of the Republic.

He was a man of kindness. He was a gentle man. He was a man who treated all alike, and those of us who had problems could always go to CARL HAYDEN. He would listen. He would give us sound advice.

As CARL, himself, said on many occasions, he was not a show horse; he was a work horse. I think that typified CARL HAYDEN's dedication to duty. It was a mark of the man who represented all that is best in a Senator and whose years of service to his Territory, to his State, and to his Nation have been marked with integrity, dedication, dignity, and understanding.

Even though CARL HAYDEN left us a few years ago, he never really left us, because all Members on both sides of the aisle kept in touch with him and always remembered him with affection and respect.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an obituary published in this morning's Washington Post.

There being no objection, the obituary was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CARL HAYDEN, A QUIET POWER IN CONGRESS

(By Martin Weil)

Former Sen. CARL HAYDEN (D-Ariz.), a one-time frontier sheriff who said little but wielded great power while serving in Congress for 57 years—longer than anyone else in history—died last night in a Mesa, Ariz., hospital. He was 94.

Sen. HAYDEN entered the hospital for observation Dec. 30. He lapsed into a coma Sunday. His nephew, Larry Hayden, said then, "He has no particular ailment other than old age."

When he retired in 1969, Sen. HAYDEN had served seven full six-year terms in the Senate, and eight two-year terms in the House, which he entered a few days after Arizona became a state in 1912.

As chairman of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee for 14 years, he was a leading member of the Senate establishment, and well known for his ability to bring dams, roads, and power facilities to his state.

In the largely honorary post as president pro tempore of the Senate, he was second in the line of succession to the presidency during the years after John F. Kennedy was assassinated when the nation was without a vice president.

Yet, while highly regarded in the Senate (there is no more influential member" said Lyndon Johnson while majority leader) and in Arizona, Sen. HAYDEN was little known in the nation at large.

A quiet, shy-seeming, soft spoken man in public, he held but one press conference in his first 50 years on Capitol Hill. When he spoke, it was often in a mumble. Newsmen called him "the silent senator," and "the grey ghost."

The Senator explained his own philosophy this way: "When I came to Congress an old hand told me that I could play for the headlines and be a showhorse, or I could buckle down and be a workhorse."

It seemed apparent to Capitol Hill colleagues and observers that Sen. HAYDEN chose the latter course.

In his first 20 years in the Senate the taciturn westerner made only a single speech on the floor.

In later years, when he did rise in Senate debate, tall, bald, bespectacled, he would speak for no more than five or ten minutes, in a dry monotone, unembellished with rhetorical flourishes.

"When you've got the votes," he explained, "you don't have to talk."

Seldom did Sen. HAYDEN lack the votes. A member of Appropriations since he came to the Senate, chairman since 1955, his voice was often decisive in determining whether colleagues' pet projects would get funds.

In addition, as chairman for a number of years of the Rules Committee, which voted funds for other committees, and of the Senate Democratic Patronage Committee, which dispensed jobs, he had other ways of gathering political IOUs.

Still further, he was known for political shrewdness, dedication to Senate traditions, an ability to make and keep friends, an unpretentious, homey personality, and courtesy.

"I never indulged in personalities," he said once during the heat of a political campaign, "and I don't intend to start now."

"If anybody ever heard me mention the name of my opponent, I must have been talking in my sleep."

CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN (he seldom used the middle name) was born in Tempe, on Oct. 2, 1877, while Arizona was still a territory and the Apaches were still on the warpath.

After graduating from the Normal School of Arizona at Tempe, he entered Stanford University. There he lost an election for the first and last time.

It was for student body president. Although he was expected to win, he lost for lack of two votes—his and that of a fellow student, Nan Downing.

Sen. HAYDEN and Miss Downing, who later became his wife (she died in 1961), thought it would be unseemly if they voted for him.

"I've been running like a rabbit ever since," he once said.

After managing a family flour mill and general store in Tempe, and serving for two years on the town council and two more as treasurer of Maricopa County, he was elected county sheriff in 1907.

Arizona was then still a sparsely settled land of sagebrush and saguaro cactus. The growth that Sen HAYDEN had a major hand in making possible was yet to come. Inevitably, legends grew about his career as a lawman.

It was once said that he had a finger shot off in a duel with a badman.

Actually, Sen. HAYDEN said: "I never shot at anyone and nobody ever shot at me.

"The nearest I came to shooting anyone was the day I identified a horse thief who was described as badly wanted in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming.

"I found him standing at a bar, I stuck my gun in his back and took his pistol away from him."

After jailing the suspect on a concealed weapons charge, Sen. HAYDEN notified authorities in the other states.

"They weren't interested enough to come get him," the big-boned, six-foot former sheriff recalled.

"So I turned him loose, I told him: "'As long as you don't steal any horses in Arizona, it's all right with me.'"

On Feb. 14, 1912, Arizona became the 48th State. The sheriff of Maricopa County was elected congressman at large.

Turning in his star, he was sworn in Feb. 19 to begin 57 consecutive years in Congress. (A former Arizona National Guard officer and skilled marksman, he served part of 1918 as a major of infantry.

On Capitol Hill, he supported reclamation and roads, not only for Arizona, but also for the nation.

Asked by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to account for his intense concern with roads, Sen. HAYDEN replied that his home state had two things anyone would drive thousands of miles to see—The Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest.

"They can't get there without roads," he said.

Sen. HAYDEN described himself as a respecter of the old political adage: "Take care of the people and they'll take care of you."

In 1927, his first year in the Senate, he broke his rule of public silence to team with a colleague in speaking for six weeks.

It was a filibuster against the bill creating Boulder (later Hoover) Dam. The bill was opposed by Arizona, which stood at first to gain none of the dam's irrigation benefits.

The bill finally passed, but not until after the Senate had compromised on the irrigation rights issue.

For decades, Sen. HAYDEN fought for the mammoth Central Arizona water project, calling for construction of a huge aqueduct to carry Colorado River water to Phoenix and Tucson.

After winning several times in the Senate only to see the measure die in the House, Sen. HAYDEN watched as it ultimately was signed by President Johnson in 1968.

Arizona grew from a population of about 200,000 when Sen. HAYDEN first went to Congress to 1,302,161 in 1960, and more than 1.75 million today. Voting for him became a tradition in the state, a link with the pioneer past, some thought.

He was elected and reelected, passing milestone after milestone, amassing honors, awards and tributes. The silent, slightly stooped Westerner in the shapeless dark suits became a Washington legend.

There were several illnesses in his last Senate term. It was a term during which his 90th birthday came. There were strong indications that he would face a stern electoral test from Barry M. Goldwater, if he ran again. Sometimes it seemed as if he were thinking of making one last race.

On May 6, 1968, he announced his retirement, concluding these words, a paraphrase of the Old Testament quotation:

"There's a time of war and a time of peace, a time to keep and a time to cast away, a time to weep and a time to laugh, a time to stand and a time to step aside."

Tears glistened in his eyes when he was finished.

After living for the last few years of his Senate service in the Methodist Building across from the Capitol, he moved back to Tempe after retirement.

Sen. HAYDEN and his wife had no children.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. CARL HAYDEN, a Senator from the

State of Arizona from March 4, 1927, to January 2, 1969, and a former President of the Senate pro tempore.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I am deeply grieved by the news of the passing of that grand old man, and our beloved colleague CARL HAYDEN. He became a legend in his own times. He preceded all of us here in the Senate, and the essence of his indomitable spirit will linger long after most of us have gone. Few men accomplished so much—and with so little fanfare.

He was proud of the fact that he was a “workhorse”—that he carried some of the Senate’s heaviest burdens day in and day out—with little recognition. But because of his quiet espousal of them many programs are built into the fabric of our country which improve the quality of our life.

Few of my colleagues have ever been more friendly and helpful to me than CARL HAYDEN. As another westerner, he seemed to have a special understanding of my problems, and he was always ready to listen and assist. And he was a man of his word.

The only compensating thought in viewing his passing is that he had 94 years of full living, and more than 50 years of tremendous service to his country. He set a high standard of both service and accomplishment, and few will ever equal it. America is blessed by having such a man as CARL HAYDEN serve for 57 years in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I am very saddened by the passing of Senator CARL HAYDEN. When I first came to the Senate, Senator HAYDEN was chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. I came to know him well. I held him in the highest esteem and admiration.

Senator HAYDEN held the alltime record, 57 years, of service in the Congress of the United States, including 42 years in the Senate. At the time of his retirement from the Senate, he was President pro tempore, and became Acting Vice President following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Senator HAYDEN was a quiet, unassuming, and modest man. Yet, during his years here, he was one of the most influential and effective Members of this body.

I join the Senate and the Nation in mourning his passing, and Mrs. Talmadge and I extend our deepest sympathies to the family.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the Old Testament says:

There is a time of war and a time of peace, a time to keep and a time to cast away, a time to weep and a time to laugh, a time to stand and a time to step aside.

When our friend and onetime colleague CARL HAYDEN retired from the Senate he referred to this passage. It is still appropriate today as we mourn his loss. His great accomplishments during his more than one-half century—57 years—as a representative of the people of Arizona and the Nation are legend.

CARL HAYDEN was known to many as a silent Senator and as the gray ghost. He lost his first election while in college at Stanford. He never lost another election because, in his words: "I've been running like a rabbit ever since."

His career in public office began in 1912. This was before Arizona became a State. CARL appropriately enough became the Congressman-at-large when Arizona achieved statehood and he made a record for himself in the fields of reclamation and highways. He stressed the Nation was a place of beauty, but that its beauty could not be appreciated without good roads. He certainly made his point in insuring the development of roads to enable the public to visit Arizona's beautiful Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest.

His story of success is legendary. It is doubtful another individual will achieve his record of service in the Congress of more than 57 years.

To the members of his family and to the people of Arizona I extend my personal condolences and those of the Senate.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, the Nation was saddened to learn today of the death of former Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of a man who scored a remarkable and unexcelled record of service to the people of Arizona and this Nation.

When Senator HAYDEN announced nearly 4 years ago that he was not seeking reelection to this body after almost six decades of public service to his State and Nation, it marked the end of a long and distinguished career in the Halls of Congress. Many of us remarked at the time of his retirement that we would miss him; that we would miss his wisdom; and that we would miss his good nature.

CARL HAYDEN was the epitome of dedication as a public servant. His legislative accomplishments were not only impressive, but also far reaching in their impact. His farsightedness will continue to influence the course of American history for decades to come.

It was my fortune to serve under Senator HAYDEN on the Committee on Appropriations for a decade. I will always owe to him a great debt of personal gratitude for I found him to be a wise leader, a fair mediator, an enthusiastic advocate, and an effective mentor. When the occasion presented itself, CARL HAYDEN was also a tough opponent, but his opposition was always dedicated to principle and fairness.

We will all miss CARL HAYDEN. His influence and friendship will always be felt by those of us who were fortunate enough to serve with him. Although death must be inevitable for us all, we must nevertheless mourn and regret the passing of men of stature. CARL HAYDEN was indeed a noble man.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I rise to express my sorrow and sense of loss in the passing of former Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona.

When I came to the Senate in 1947, CARL HAYDEN had already served here for 20 years. He was to serve in the Senate for another 22 years, until his retirement in January 1969—12 of those years as President pro tempore. So I have been privileged to serve with him for a long time, to work with him, and to know him well.

He was a dedicated American who spent the phenomenal total of 66 years in service to the people of Arizona. He held city and county offices for 8 years and when Arizona became a State in 1912 he was elected to Congress. He served eight terms in the House prior to coming to the Senate in 1927. This long unbroken service in public

office is in itself a complete testimonial to the esteem with which he was held by the people of his State.

This esteem was indeed well deserved, as all of us know who were associated with him here in the Senate. We knew him to be quiet, courteous, friendly, helpful—and above all—a hard worker and an extremely effective Member of this body. I served with him on the Public Works Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and in other assignments. He worked long hours and he prepared his bills meticulously. Among other fine qualities of our departed friend, I recall so pleasantly the fact that he always gave helpful attention, wise counsel, and real guidance to new Members.

This distinguished Senator and kind friend gave of his many talents, without sparing himself, toward the good of the people of his State and of this country. He leaves his memory here with us, in the Senate, as one who in the highest degree deserves the respect and gratitude of his countrymen. May he rest in peace after a life well done.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the death of former Senator CARL T. HAYDEN has saddened our Nation, and the sorrow is especially evident in the State of Arizona.

Arizonans are mourning his passing, and they are recalling with pride the great services that Senator HAYDEN rendered to his native State, to his beloved West, and to his country.

CARL HAYDEN held great power in the Congress although he was a quiet and unassuming man. And he was a man who scrupulously avoided any misuse of the power he held.

Mr. President, the Arizona Republic today carries the news of Senator HAYDEN's death, along with several articles which detail the life of this magnificent gentleman. I ask unanimous consent to insert these articles in the Record.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ARIZONAN SERVED LONGEST IN CONGRESS

(By Ben Avery)

MESA.—Arizona's former Sen. CARL HAYDEN, who served longer in the U.S. Congress than any other man in American history, died last night in Mesa Southside Hospital.

The 94-year-old Democrat died at 10:35 p.m.

He had served his native state in the U.S. House of Representatives and then in the U.S. Senate from statehood in 1912 until Dec. 31, 1968—a total of 56 years and 10½ months in Congress.

The venerable old gentleman's body will lie in state at the State Capitol for several hours Friday at a time which had not been decided last night.

Public funeral services are scheduled for 11 a.m. Saturday at Grady Gammage Auditorium on the campus of Arizona State University in Tempe and are expected to draw a massive outpouring of citizens anxious to pay final tribute to the state's most famous public servant.

The Rev. John Atwood, pastor of the Pacific Beach Methodist Church in San Diego and a longtime family friend, will conduct the funeral.

Members of the family are understood to have asked former President Lyndon B. Johnson, a colleague of Sen. HAYDEN's for many years, to deliver a eulogy at the services.

It was also understood that Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., also had been invited to participate in the ceremony.

Cremation will follow the funeral service. Carr Mortuary of Tempe is handling arrangements.

The National Guard of Arizona, of which the senator was an early-day member, will furnish the guard of honor for the vigil at the State Capitol.

The Arizona Department of Public Safety will supply the guard of honor at Gammage Auditorium and will escort the cortege from the mortuary to the State Capitol on Friday and from the mortuary to the funeral site on Saturday.

The family suggested that those wishing to make donations in the senator's memory contribute either to the Tempe Historical Society or to the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson.

HAYDEN's death ended an illustrious political career that saw him start at the bottom and work up to serving as a Tempe city councilman, Maricopa County treasurer and Maricopa County sheriff.

He lapsed into a semicoma early Sunday and doctors summoned relatives to his bedside; they had remained nearby since then. He entered the hospital for a checkup on Dec. 26 and never left.

With the senator when he died were his nephews Hayden C. Hayden and Larry Hayden, and Mrs. Hayden C. (Catherine) Hayden. Also present was a longtime friend, James Minotto of Phoenix.

Hayden C. Hayden is president of the Hayden Flour Mills at Tempe and Larry Hayden is an officer of a furniture store at Tucson. Minotto was a special assistant to the senator's staff when HAYDEN was chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The senator rallied on two occasions after entering the hospital. He had even sat up and smoked a cigar on Saturday but he then lapsed into the semicoma from which he never recovered.

Other survivors include the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden C. Hayden: Sally, a Smith College (Mass.) student; Catherine, a student at Scripps College, Calif.; and Carl, a Tempe High School student.

Also, the children of Larry Hayden and his wife Rosemary: Ann, teaching in California; David, Michael, Catherine Elizabeth and Susan, all of Tucson.

Sen. HAYDEN, more than any other man, fathered America's system of national highways in a day when it was an adventure with many hardships to cross the continent by automobile.

But in his own state, he probably will be best remembered as the father of the Central Arizona Project to bring water from the Colorado River to the valleys of Central Arizona and the cities of Phoenix and Tucson.

He also can be credited with turning the tide of votes in Congress that made possible most of the Western reclamation projects.

However, Arizona politicians frequently were dissatisfied with him because he never was a pork-barrel senator in the sense that he would put Arizona ahead of other states. He worked just as hard for projects in California, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, Montana and the other states as he did for his own.

HAYDEN's greatest services to his native state probably came in reclamation.

First, it was a fight to protect Arizona's rights to the use of Colorado River water from a politically strong and ambitious Southern California. That area, gobbling up the water of the Owens Valley in the Sierras, was determined to tie up the Colorado River to take care of its needs for at least 100 years. It did not hesitate to say so.

During HAYDEN's first year in the Senate, to which he was elected from the House in 1926, he and Arizona Sen. Henry Fountain Ashurst staged a six-week filibuster to block passage of a California-sponsored bill to build the present Hoover Dam in such a manner that there would have been no control on use of the water.

Through HAYDEN's efforts, language was inserted in the bill limiting California to 4.4 million acre-feet annually, and dividing storage in the proposed reservoir (Lake Mead) so that Arizona would get 2.8 million acre-feet per year and Nevada 300,000.

The importance of this action was not realized until more than 30 years later when a U.S. Supreme Court decision affirmed the congressional action. The court's findings of fact were based almost entirely on the HAYDEN debate, which clearly showed the intent of Congress to protect the rights of other states in the Lower Colorado River Basin.

As a result, no member of Congress enjoyed such a high regard. Any time HAYDEN needed a showdown of votes, he had enough to carry his point, and to spare.

That does not mean he was not alert to things for Arizona. A good example is the development of air training facilities during World War II.

HAYDEN was alerted to the role Arizona should play in defense by the late Paul W. Litchfield, chairman of the board of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

"Mr. Litchfield told me that Arizona is the best place in the country to teach people to get off the ground in an airplane," HAYDEN said.

After that, every group of Arizonans who journeyed to Washington seeking a big army camp near its community was advised by HAYDEN to change its plans and ask for an airfield. At one time major training centers were operating at Luke, Williams, Falcon and Thunderbird fields I and II in the Salt River Valley, at Coolidge, Marana, Tucson, Douglas, Kingman, Yuma, Clarkdale, Winslow, Wickenburg and Dateland, with many auxiliary facilities.

During his more than four score years, Sen. HAYDEN passed many milestones. Some it is doubtful any other American ever will pass.

The greatest mark in his career was when he completed his 50th year of service in Congress, a record never before achieved and one not likely to be achieved again. To mark this event, the late President John F. Kennedy and then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson both journeyed to Phoenix Nov. 17, 1961, to attend a dinner in his honor. More than 50 senators and representatives accompanied them, along with then Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall and the late Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black.

Although that was a significant point in his career, it did not stop Sen. HAYDEN. He was reelected, and went on to serve out another full term, completing almost 57 years of service in Congress before retiring.

CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN was born October 2, 1977, in Tempe, the son of Charles Trumbull and Sallie Calvert (Davis) Hayden. His parents founded the town, which was variously known as Hayden's Ferry, Hayden's Landing and Hayden's Mill.

He was graduated from Tempe Normal School, now Arizona State University, in 1896, then attended Stanford University for 4 years. He lost his only election at Stanford, a contest for president of the student body, which he had considered would be a certain victory.

"I have been running scared ever since," he always told voters and other candidates in explaining his success at the polls.

HAYDEN's first venture into political life was in 1902, which he was elected to the Tempe Town Council. At the same time, he took over his father's flour-milling business. This mill, originally operated by water power, still is a thriving business on the bank of the now dry Salt River beside busy U.S. 60-70-80-90.

In 1904 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis. That year he quit the city council to run successfully for treasurer of Maricopa County. Then he was elected sheriff of Maricopa County in 1907, holding that post until he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1911.

HAYDEN said many times that he probably never would have ventured into the congressional race had it not been for his connection with the Arizona National Guard. He helped organize a guard unit in Tempe in 1903 and was active in its program. As a major, he served as leader of the state's rifle team and participated with the team in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, from 1907 to 1911.

While the team was at Camp Perry on Aug. 24, 1911, President William Howard Taft signed the proclamation authorizing statehood for Arizona.

A tradition observed during the years the National Rifle Matches were held at Camp Perry called for each state to fly its flag on the firing line during the team matches, but up to that time Arizona had no flag. The team decided to make one. With the aid of Mrs. Hayden, a flag was designed. She borrowed a sewing machine, scoured the stores in Port Clinton, Ohio, for red, blue and copper-colored material and sewed together the first Arizona flag in an army camp tent.

This flag was adopted as the state's official emblem in 1916 by the state legislature.

The news of Arizona statehood was the chief topic of conversation among the jubilant Arizonans at Camp Perry in 1911. In discussing its effect, members of the team urged Major HAYDEN to run for Congress as a means of helping to solve many of the military problems with which they were plagued.

"I didn't think I could make it, but they told me that all of the National Guardsmen would be for me," HAYDEN reminisced many years later. "Before leaving Camp Perry, I finally decided to make the race."

HAYDEN had two popular and experienced campaigners to run against for the Democratic nomination. They were Lamar Cobb of Graham County and Mulford Winsor of Yuma. Winsor was right-hand man to George W. P. Hunt, candidate for governor, and had served as secretary of the Constitutional Convention.

However, HAYDEN won with 4,237 votes to Cobb's 2,662 and Winsor's 2,635. He won the general election Dec. 12 handily, beating John S. Williams, Republican; John Halberg, Socialist, and E. W. Chapin, Prohibitionist, and went to Washington in February 1912 as the state's first representative.

His first year in the House, Sen. HAYDEN set in motion the investigation that led to building Coolidge Dam on the Gila River near Globe by the Indian Service and the 100,000-acre San Carlos project, half of it on state lands and half on Indian lands. He also obtained legislation to preserve Papago Park.

Throughout the years he accomplished many things for the nation and his state. Some were easy, like a simple appropriation bill rider to authorize the original Gila Project to irrigate lands near Yuma. Some were not so easy. Over a period of years as chairman of the roads part of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, he helped formulate the national highway pro-

gram. The major legislation setting up the present federal aid system in 1934 became known as the Hayden-Cartwright Act.

Most often-repeated story of HAYDEN's congressional career is one he told on himself. When his first bill came up on the floor of the House, he rose and made a speech in support of it, then sat down.

Rep. Fred Tabbott of Maryland leaned over and told me: "You just couldn't hold it in, could you? You had to make a speech. Everything you said was taken down by the clerk and it will go into the Congressional Record, and you can't ever take it out. If you want to get ahead here, you have to be a workhorse and not a showhorse."

HAYDEN never forgot. He later became known as "the silent senator." Except for the six-week filibuster he and Sen. Ashurst staged in 1937, his congressional speeches numbered exactly three in 50 years. However, in the last six years he had become quite talkative, making several short speeches.

During World War II and the years that followed, including the Korean War and the Cold War, Sen. HAYDEN carried the heavy burden of work as acting chairman, then chairman, of the Senate Appropriations Committee. But he still found time to continue his work on the proposed Central Arizona Project and to encourage the establishment of air training fields in Arizona.

Mrs. Hayden, the former Nan Downing of Los Angeles, died in Washington on June 25, 1961. They were married Feb. 15, 1909. She earlier had suffered a stroke, and for many years was a semi-invalid. As a result, the Haydens took little part in Washington social life. The senator maintained a modest apartment near the Capitol so he could be with her as much as possible. They had no children.

In recognition of his long service, Sen. HAYDEN had been awarded honorary doctor of laws degrees by both Arizona State University and the University of Arizona. He had served as president pro tempore of the Senate since 1957, when he became its dean. Oct. 21 of that year he set a record for continuous service in Congress, breaking the 45-year, eight-month record of Rep. Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois. On Feb. 19, 1958, he set a new 46-year record for total continuous service in Congress.

Sen. HAYDEN's record length of service in Congress may never be equalled. Rep. Carl Vinson, D-Ga., served 50 years from 1914 to 1964, and Sam Rayburn, former speaker, served from 1913 to 1961.

Sen. HAYDEN would have completed a full 57 years as of Feb. 19, 1969, had his term extended that long. He retired at the end of his term in the Senate on Dec. 31, 1968.

ERA IN STATE'S HISTORY IS ENDED—HAYDEN WIELDED POWER WITHOUT
TASTE FOR FLAMBOYANCE

The death of Arizona's ex-Sen. CARL HAYDEN draws the national attention to a political career that could only have happened in America—and in the West.

And the death symbolizes the passing of an era in the political life of the state, an era which gave Arizona its strongest voice in national affairs.

During his almost 57 years' service in Washington, Sen. HAYDEN climbed the seniority system steps to a position of respected power, partly in the network of friendships he wove through the years with other politicians.

As the chairman for 14 years of the influential Senate Appropriations Committee, he had a hand on the purse-strings to billions of dollars used to run the country.

So many senators were indebted to HAYDEN for help on their pet projects that, in the words of one observer, while he still was in office, "They'd probably vote landlocked Arizona a navy if he asked for it."

HAYDEN didn't request a navy for Arizona but he did shape its future in many areas.

The Central Arizona Project, the Gila Project, later divided into the Welton-Mohawk and Yuma Mesa projects, the San Carlos Project, the Salt River Project as it is now constituted—all are the handwork of CARL HAYDEN in Arizona.

He led the way for the entire country in the reclamation of arid lands of the West, in the building of the nation's great highway network and in promoting a strong national defense, particularly in the area of air power.

Under HAYDEN's guidance, Arizona became one of the foremost states in the training of military pilots and the testing of military equipment. Monuments to this effort include Luke AFB, Williams AFB, Davis-Monthan AFB, the Marine Corps Air Station at Yuma, the Yuma Test Station and the U.S. Signal Corps research and test facility at Ft. Huachuca.

All this was accomplished with a minimum of fanfare by the taciturn HAYDEN, who never had a taste for the flamboyant.

The Associated Press' Arthur Edson in 1966 wrote of HAYDEN: "In a temple dedicated to windbagery, he has kept his mouth shut while astutely pushing our invisible tentacles of power."

Other politicians might worry about charisma, but not HAYDEN, who rarely called a press conference or spoke from the Senate floor and once acknowledged that, for him, "It is no fun making a speech."

When he retired in 1968 he did it with finality. The man who had spent two-thirds of a lifetime at the center of power came home to finish life in the Arizona sun.

"I never liked the climate in Washington," he confessed last spring to a newspaper reporter. "I don't like cold weather. It can't compare with the nice climate we have back here."

His post-retirement routine included reading the daily Senate summary in the Congressional Record and scanning the newspapers and otherwise he attended to private interests, which centered around Arizona history.

Several times a week, until last summer, he visited his office in the Charles Trumbull Hayden Memorial Library (named for his father) at Arizona State University.

In characteristic fashion, he declined to evaluate the nation's leaders he had worked with over the years.

"There is no way to compare presidents," said the man who had served under 10.

One of the senator's last public appearances was last April during the Tempe Centennial celebration when he joined the centennial parade, riding in a convertible and waving at well-wishers.

He celebrated his 94th birthday on Oct. 2 with a small gathering of friends. He was disappointed because the cool weather prevented him from making a football game halftime appearance at Sun Devil stadium when the ASU band was ready to play "Happy Birthday" in his honor.

Throughout his retirement he kept busy with correspondence, both with old friends and young admirers who sought the wisdom of his political experience.

HAYDEN himself, in his statement announcing his retirement, summarized his career:

"Arizona's foundation includes fast highways, adequate electric power and abundant water, and these foundations have been laid. It is time now for a new building crew to report, so I decided to retire from office at the close of my term this year.

"Among other things that 56 years in the House and Senate have taught me is that contemporary events need contemporary men. Time actually makes specialists of us all. When a house is built, there is a moment for the foundation, another for the walls and roof and so on."

"There is a time of war, and a time of peace, a time to keep, and a time to cast away, a time to weep and a time to laugh, a time to stand, and a time to step aside."

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NEWS OF DEATH STARTS A FLOOD OF TRIBUTES

"Sen. CARL HAYDEN's memory and contributions will hover over this state for as long as man is here," Gov. Williams said last night upon hearing of the senator's death.

The Republican governor's tribute was among the first to start pouring in to The Arizona Republic as word of HAYDEN's death spread throughout the state and nation.

"The senator and his father," the governor continued, "spanned the major epochs of our nation and literally hewed the history of our state from a primitive frontier territory to magnificent statehood and maturity.

"The reward of a thing well done is to have done it and the reward of a life is to have lived it.

"Sen. HAYDEN lived a good life from county sheriff to U.S. senator and left a great state and a great heritage for us all."

Ernest W. MacFarland, former Democratic governor, state Supreme Court justice and U.S. Senate majority leader, said of his friend and colleague:

"The passing of Sen. HAYDEN is a great loss to Arizona. I'm proud to be able to say he had been a friend of mine for over 40 years. It was a pleasure to serve in the Senate with him. One person could not begin to enumerate his accomplishments. So many of them are unknown, such as serving upon the secret atomic energy research committee which resulted in the making of the atomic bomb.

"He was a man always willing to help friends. Anyone needing help could always turn to Sen. HAYDEN. He was a great senator. History will record him as one of the truly great. His family has my deepest sympathy."

Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of The Arizona Republic and The Phoenix Gazette, said:

"CARL HAYDEN was the architect of Arizona's present status as one of the most attractive states in the West. He was a leader in bringing Arizona out of territorial uncertainties and giving it almost immediate national recognition as the land of opportunity with its unsurpassed natural beauty and a fresh and undying faith in the future of the United States.

"CARL HAYDEN, more than any other man, created what America knows today as Arizona. Although a loyal Democrat, both by inheritance and conviction, he believed wholeheartedly in the two party system. He always insisted that splinter parties would destroy the republic, and he wanted none of them.

"He served in Congress for nearly 57 years, and 75 per cent of his working hours were devoted to 'doing something for Arizona.' Almost all his service to the state was nonpartisan. He was for Arizona first, last, and always. He had the courage to say yes as well as to say no. He had the respect of all senators, both Democrats and Republicans, who came to know him as an honest and faithful friend. Somehow, some way, this present generation of Arizonans must find a way to keep his memory and his service forever before our eyes and in our hearts."

Sen. Paul J. Fannin, R-Ariz., declared:

"Arizona has lost one of its great statesmen.

"The HAYDEN name is written indelibly in the history of our state and nation. Arizona is filled with monuments to his achievements. He was a leader in the reclamation program and one of the architects in the building of the West.

"He served longer in Congress than any other man in our history, and it was my privilege to be in the U.S. Senate during his last four years in Washington. I observed personally the great respect and affection that members of Congress and our government leaders had for CARL HAYDEN.

"His life was dedicated to public service and I am deeply saddened by the news of his passing."

Roy Elson, the senator's chief administrative aide in Washington for many years and now a vice president of the National Association of Broadcasters in Washington, said of HAYDEN:

"Now an age has ended. The great heart of CARL HAYDEN at last is still—after more than 3 billion beats, or one for everyone on earth. He was a strange man from a world now gone, believing in actions above words, principle above politics.

"He was as old-fashioned as the frontier from which he came and as modern as the national highway system he fathered. He was one of the first activists and one of the most practical men in the government.

"He was in every fiber a servant of the people—never believing it ought to be the other way around. As he was for so many others, he was my teacher, my example, and my friend. If there is anything beyond this life, we may be sure he is sitting under the trees with old friends—with presidents and cowboys—swapping stories about the Arizona he loved and worked for, and about the West he came from so very long ago."

Rich Johnson, executive director of the Central Arizona Project Association, said:

"Through the years Sen. HAYDEN has championed the cause of bringing water from the Colorado River into Arizona. He is known as the father of the Central Arizona Project. Arizona owes him a great debt of gratitude not only for development of water resources but for a great many other things that people seldom even think of.

"As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee for many years, he probably contributed more in development of the West through reclamation and other programs than any other man who served in the Congress of the United States."



DEATH DENIES A LAST AMBITION

One of former Arizona Sen. CARL HAYDEN's final ambitions was never realized—to see publication of a book he wrote as a tribute to his pioneer parents.

The Arizona Historical Society, with which HAYDEN worked closely for many years, undertook publication of the book which the long-time senator completed shortly before his final illness. But even with expedited delivery the printer said Feb. 15 was the earliest he could complete the work.

A society spokesman said 200 copies of the book detailing the life of HAYDEN's father, Charles Trumbull Hayden, and his mother, would be delivered to his survivors for distribution to friends he had listed. An additional 300 copies will be printed for sale.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Resolution 233, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased CARL HAYDEN, late a Senator from the State of Arizona, and in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6:03 p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 27, 1972, at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, *January 27, 1972.*

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, editorials in yesterday afternoon's Phoenix Gazette and this morning's Arizona Republic express the respect, affection, and gratitude that Arizonans feel for the late former Senator CARL T. HAYDEN.

I ask unanimous consent that these two editorials be inserted in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

HE BELONGED TO ARIZONA

Arizona can never fully measure the debt it owes to CARL HAYDEN.

His name is in the nation's history books for the vast span and great accomplishments of his long service, first in the U.S. House of Representatives, then in the Senate.

But in Arizona, the name of CARL HAYDEN is in our hearts as well as in our histories. His death cannot remove it because, as they said of Lincoln, he was a man for the ages.

He will be with us as long as the fields are green and the cities flourish in Arizona; there is no facet of the state's development since before statehood which has not felt the imprint of CARL HAYDEN's quiet, often self-deprecating genius.

To try to list the achievements of this man who worked so long at the highest levels of government would be futile. The number is too great to count.

We can only say, with his passing, thank God he was permitted to be so long with us. His death sorrows us all, but even in sorrow we have the joy of knowing he was ours while he walked the earth.



THE GREATEST ARIZONAN

Many colorful figures have swept across the Arizona stage. Priests, gun-slingers, gamblers, miners, ranchers, land developers, remittance men, solid citizens—the list goes on almost endlessly. But perhaps the least colorful of them all has left the biggest mark.

Dead at the age of 94, CARL HAYDEN casts an increasing shadow across the state he loved and did so much to build. He decided early in life that he would be, in his own words, “A work horse, not a show horse.” And so the man who served longer than any other in the U.S. Congress spent his time in committee work, not making speeches on the floor of the House or the Senate.

For many years he was chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and he presided over the authorization of untold billions of dollars in government spending. While he always knew how to benefit from superb staff work, he also took the trouble to read the bills and study the appropriations. He knew where the money was going, and he tried his best to stop any possible waste.

CARL HAYDEN never sneered at politicians or at the give-and-take of political processes. He walked the dusty streets of small Arizona towns seeking votes; he attended party caucuses without end; he served as precinct committeeman, which prepared him for being chairman of national conventions; he was a Democrat, and he often opposed party leaders in preliminary meetings, but once a party policy had been laid down, he supported it loyally.

Naturally as a westerner he understood the problems of the West far better than the more numerous Eastern members of Congress. He also knew the hard rules of the House and Senate. Without violating his innate integrity, he was able to make the trades that are an essential part of the legislative process. To HAYDEN, more than to other men, should be attributed the federal appropriations for reclamation and parks that have made the West such a desirable place in which to live.

Senator HAYDEN played a big role on the national stage when he pushed through massive war appropriations, great veterans' measures, and all-important social welfare projects. But he never forgot the basic factor in his constituency, the little guy from Arizona. No letter to his office went unanswered; no request that could legitimately be fulfilled was ignored.

A grateful state will pay its last tribute to Senator HAYDEN as he lies in state at the Capitol Building tomorrow and at the funeral ceremonies in Grady Gammage Auditorium in Tempe Saturday. No man has done more, with less fanfare, for Arizona.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in expressing the deep sorrow and profound sense of loss I felt upon learning of the death, Tuesday night, of former Senator CARL HAYDEN.

It is by now well known that Senator HAYDEN served as a Member of Congress longer than any other person in the history of our country—a total of 57 years. What is less widely known, perhaps, is the great esteem in which he was held by those of us privileged to work with him, and the tremendous impact he had on shaping legislative action during his years in the House and Senate.

CARL HAYDEN came to Congress as one of the “frontier lawmakers” from the newly admitted States of the Old West, and lived to become one of the last of that unique breed. When Arizona was admitted to the Union as the 48th State on February 14, 1912, CARL HAYDEN was sheriff of Maricopa County; a few days later he entered the U.S. House of Representatives as Congressman at Large from the newest State. Following eight terms in the House, he was elected to the Senate and he served as a distinguished Member of this body from March 4, 1927, until January 2, 1969, when he retired.

During his years in the Senate he served as chairman of the Rules Committee, and later as chairman of the Appropriations Committee; it was in those posts that he quietly but decisively made his mark on the programs developed and funded by the Congresses in which he served.

Although Senator HAYDEN was little concerned with publicity—he held only one news conference during his first 50 years in Congress—his persistent efforts in support of highway construction and land reclamation programs were well known here and in his home State. Those efforts contributed to a large degree to helping Arizona grow from a population of some 200,000 when CARL HAYDEN first entered Congress, to more than 1.7 million today.

Politically, CARL HAYDEN’s record was, to say the least, consistent. He lost his first election—for the presidency of the student body at Stanford University—but won every one he ever entered from then on. Furthermore, he won on his own high terms, never needing to resort to discussing the weaknesses of his opponent.

Mr. President, I know I can confidently say that Senator HAYDEN, and the contribution he made to our country, will long be remembered. His passing is a deep loss to his family and friends, to the Members of Congress who knew him, to the people of Arizona, and to our entire Nation.

FRIDAY, *January 28, 1972.*

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, we mourn the passing of a truly great American, CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN, of Arizona. Through his long and industrious career in public service, CARL HAYDEN distinguished himself as a good and honorable man, a conscientious public servant of the people of Arizona and of America.

CARL HAYDEN served in the U.S. Senate longer than any man in our Nation's history—42 years. Before that he served in the House for 14 years. For more than half a century, a period of great and profound changes and events in our Nation and the world, CARL HAYDEN played a vital role in quietly but effectively guiding the hand of governmental leadership.

Chairman of the Senate Committees on Rules and Administration, and on Appropriations, CARL HAYDEN was a man of decisive influence, dedication to principle, and devotion to hard work. As President pro tempore of the Senate, he was a vital link in the presidential succession following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As assistant majority leader of the Senate at that time, I knew him as a close working associate and a fair and equitable gentleman—a knowledge that served to strengthen further the ties of personal friendship.

The avoidance of public praise was a hallmark in the character of CARL HAYDEN. Therefore, let us now fix this great American in our memory firmly and without fanfare as a man whom it was an honor to know and to live, and for whose service his country must forever remain indebted.

MONDAY, *January 31, 1972.*

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, CARL HAYDEN's death saddens us all; however, it is with fond admiration that I reflect upon the years in which I knew him and served with him in the Senate.

We who served with him remember him as the real "dean" of the Senate. When he retired in 1969 he had served as the chairman of the important Senate Committee on Appropriations for the last 14 years of his tenure, and had served as the President pro tempore of the Senate for the last 12 years.

Mr. President, when we speak of public service we will always remember the name CARL HAYDEN. He served as a member of the city council of Tempe in the Arizona Territory until he was elected as treasurer and later as sheriff of Maricopa County. When Arizona became a State on February 14, 1912, CARL HAYDEN was elected as its Congressman at Large. He served in that capacity until 1926 when he was elected to the U.S. Senate and served until his retirement in 1969.

Mr. President, during CARL HAYDEN's service in Congress Arizona progressed from a Territory to a State—from a population of only 200,000 to one of over 1.75 million today. Much of the progress of Arizona can be attributed solely to the work and diligence of CARL HAYDEN. He labored continuously for projects of various types which would benefit his State. His labors were successful as can be evidenced by the project for which he probably worked the hardest—the central Arizona water project which he saw signed into law in 1968. It is fitting that the two Senators from Arizona, Senator Goldwater and Senator Fannin, have proposed this project be renamed the Carl Hayden project.

Mr. President, those of us who knew CARL HAYDEN were indeed privileged. We were fortunate to have been associated with a man of great ability, whose greatness was also evidenced by his compassion for mankind. The passing of this distinguished public servant gives us a feeling of sorrow, but we, as well as his family, can be proud of his service and his many contributions to our country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial appearing in the January 27, 1972, edition of the News concerning Senator CARL HAYDEN be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CARL HAYDEN, D-ARIZ.

It is possible that until his obituary notices appeared in yesterday's paper, CARL HAYDEN was only barely known outside Arizona, Washington, and some of the more senior political circles.

Mr. HAYDEN's best-known distinction was his long tenure in Congress, 15 years in the House and 41 years in the Senate, 56 all told. His longevity is a record, both in total and in the Senate.

Several years ago, Mr. HAYDEN told Richard Starnes, Scripps-Howard Washington writer, about making his first speech in the House—in 1912. When he sat down an elderly fellow member told him: "There are two kinds of congressmen, showhorses and workhorses. If you want to get your name in the newspapers, be a showhorse. But if you want to gain the respect of your colleagues, keep quiet, be a workhorse, and speak only when you have the facts."

Mr. HAYDEN elected to be a workhorse. He indulged himself utterly in the business of Congress, and only rarely made a speech.

He overstayed his time in the Senate; failing health and age had impaired his abilities. But when he retired in 1968 at age 90 everybody in Congress knew that this was the end of a career which had been marked by great power, nimble political footwork, decades of high respect and a constituent popularity hardly excelled by any.

Mr. HAYDEN had been a territorial sheriff in Arizona when the state was admitted to the union. He was the state's first congressman, and over the years he seldom had to campaign for re-election. No opposition could touch him. In the Senate, his long chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee gave him enormous influence, which he used with tact and effectiveness. As a champion of government irrigation and reclamation projects in the West, Mr. HAYDEN, as an associate once said, "probably brought water to more desert land than any man since Moses."

And all the while, he stuck to the workhorse pattern, never, never permitting himself to resemble a showhorse. In that sense alone, the present Congress could use several dozens like him.

TUESDAY, *February 1, 1972.*

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, history is exceedingly slow in judging the greatness of men. Few of those who hold public office find success early enough in life or live long enough for an accurate judgment to be made at their death as to the importance of their lives in the overall scheme of history.

CARL T. HAYDEN was an exception.

When people from Arizona and around the Nation gathered last Saturday to bid a final farewell to our former colleague, his greatness was already established.

The HAYDEN name dominates the first half century of Arizona history. Monuments to his foresight and wisdom are spread far and wide over the West—these monuments are dams and reclamation projects, military bases, highways and buildings which have brought us the West we know today.

Those of us from Arizona who attended the services for Senator HAYDEN last Saturday could not help recalling the tremendous progress which had been made in his 94 years.

Who in the year 1877, when CARL HAYDEN was born, could have dared to dream of what wondrous events would take place in the next nine decades and what a role this son of pioneer parents would play in the development of his State and Nation?

CARL T. HAYDEN was born October 2, 1877, in the town of Tempe which his parents founded on the banks of the Salt River. In the early days it was known as Hayden's Mill, or Hayden's Ferry or Hayden's Landing since this was where one usually crossed the river.

He graduated from Tempe Normal School—now Arizona State University, a nationally respected institution with more than 25,000 students. It was on the ASU campus that CARL HAYDEN had his office in these last few years after leaving Congress.

And it is on the ASU campus, in the ultramodern Grady Gammage Auditorium, that the funeral services were held last Saturday.

CARL HAYDEN went on from Tempe Normal to Stanford University in California, where he suffered his first and last defeat in an election for public office. He was upset in the contest for student body president.

He was fond of recalling that election, and in later years he liked to say: "I have been running scared ever since."

The defeat at Stanford did not stop him from jumping quickly into politics in territorial Arizona.

He took over his father's water-powered flour mill in 1902 and was elected to the Tempe City Council in the same year.

Two years later he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and he made another successful bid for office himself, this time Maricopa County Treasurer.

From 1907 to 1911 he was Maricopa County sheriff.

CARL HAYDEN had been active in organizing the Arizona National Guard, and it was his buddies in the guard who talked him into running for Congress in 1911 after word was received that Arizona would become a State.

HAYDEN was elected, of course, and came to Washington in February 1912. It was almost 57 years before he went back to Arizona to stay.

Early in his career in the House of Representatives he helped win Federal backing for Coolidge Dam and the San Carlos project in Arizona.

Throughout his long career in the House and Senate, he was a champion of the reclamation cause. Without these projects, the development of the West would have been virtually impossible.

Congressman HAYDEN became Senator HAYDEN in 1927, and it was in this Chamber that he recorded the majority of his great accomplishments.

If there is anything the West needed almost as much as water, it was good highways. Senator HAYDEN was acutely aware of this need.

Recently, in an interview with Phoenix Gazette reporter Esther Clark, CARL HAYDEN recalled enlisting the help of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to put over a road-building program:

There was one talk with him (Roosevelt) I recall in particular and of how he joshed me. It was during the time I was in charge of a Senate Committee on Highways and Road Construction.

I had figured out a way for state highway departments to get better roads by doubling federal money and for which they had to provide matching funds.

I'd been telling him that if Arizona had better roads he could come out and visit the northern part where we have the Petrified Forest and the wonderful Grand Canyon, and then he could come to the southern part where there is the finest winter climate in the world.

Well, he asked me then why I wanted all the money for Arizona. I told him that it would be a good way to get him out there.

The result was he wanted to know how much money was needed, and when I said \$400 million, he didn't bat an eyelash.

And he did come to Arizona several times, but not by highway.

In 1934, when new legislation was passed setting up a Federal aid system for roads, it was known as the Hayden-Cartwright Act.

During his years in Congress, CARL HAYDEN built a reputation as a man who worked hard and kept quiet.

Authorities say that, except for a filibuster in 1937, HAYDEN made only three floor speeches during his first 50 years in Congress.

That 1937 filibuster concerned legislation to build what is now Hoover Dam. As a result of the filibuster, Arizona's claim to a fair share of Colorado River water was preserved.

It was Senator HAYDEN who carried the major burden in the long fight for the much-needed central Arizona project. I was most pleased to be a part of this fight and work with Senator HAYDEN when we finally won the authorization. It was during his last year in the Senate, 1968, when President Johnson signed the bill. With this accomplished, CARL HAYDEN capped his illustrious career in the Congress.

My earnest hope is that we will give the central Arizona project the appropriate name—that of CARL HAYDEN. Senator Goldwater has advocated many times that this be done.

Throughout these years in Washington, Senator HAYDEN stuck by his motto—he was a workhorse, not a showhorse. He was devoted to his work and to his wife, the former Nan Downing. They had been married more than 51 years when Mrs. Hayden died in 1961.

CARL HAYDEN's contributions to Arizona, to the West, to Congress, and to the Nation are too numerous to try to catalog. It must suffice to say that we are a much richer people for having benefited from his dedicated service for so many years.

It was very appropriate that Senator Goldwater and former President Lyndon B. Johnson give the eulogies at Senator HAYDEN's serv-

ices. Lyndon Johnson served in the U.S. Senate with Senator HAYDEN and was Vice President and President of the United States. During the later years of Senator HAYDEN's services as President pro tempore of the Senate, Senator Goldwater, a longtime dear friend of Senator HAYDEN, also served with him for 12 years and was closely associated with him during almost all of his lifetime.

No other State that I know about can reflect on such leadership that has been given by two families. The Goldwater and Hayden families have been outstanding throughout Arizona's history in politics, business and industry, cultural development and civic enterprises. For over 100 years these two families have walked side by side in carrying Arizona forward.

Senator HAYDEN had a way of doing things for his State that were very much to the good of everyone in our country. He encouraged the location of military air training bases in Arizona. This provided ideal training conditions for our World War II pilots, it benefited the economy of our State, and it gave many thousands of men and women a taste of western life that would draw them back to Arizona permanently after military service.

CARL HAYDEN was a member of the Appropriations Committee during all of his years in the Senate, and he was the chairman for 14 years. He also was our President pro tempore during his last two terms.

Despite this immense power, Senator HAYDEN always sought to be fair. He was deeply dedicated to Senate traditions, he was unpretentious, he had unquestioned integrity, and he was courteous.

During his 56 years 10½ months in Congress, Senator HAYDEN served under 10 Presidents from President Taft through President Johnson.

Mr. President, thousands of persons from all walks of life were present in Tempe for CARL HAYDEN's funeral. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record articles from the Phoenix Gazette and the Arizona Republic reporting on the services in which Senator Barry Goldwater and former President Lyndon B. Johnson delivered very impressive eulogies.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SENATOR CARL HAYDEN

(By Ben Avery)

Former Sen. CARL HAYDEN was eulogized as the "third" senator of every state and then his ashes were buried in the family plot in Double Butte Cemetery yesterday.

The venerable Democrat, who was elected at statehood and served 57 years in Congress, first in the House, then after 1927 in the Senate, retired early in 1969. He spent his last years working on historic memory at Arizona State University.

In an unprecedented 50 minute funeral ceremony in Grady Gammage Auditorium on the ASU campus, the two men who bitterly opposed each other in the 1964 presidential campaign, former President Lyndon Johnson and Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R-Arizona, took turns eulogizing Arizona's most illustrious ten.

Johnson spoke 15 minutes and Goldwater 10.

Surviving members of Senator HAYDEN's family, nephews Hayden C. Hayden of Tempe, and Larry Hayden of Tucson, and their families sat on the first row seats. With them were long time family friends, Mr. and Mrs. James Minotto. He was at the senator's bedside when he died Tuesday night in Mesa Southside Hospital at the age of 94.

But, somehow, it didn't seem like Senator HAYDEN was gone, except when Goldwater's voice broke as he paid final tribute.

"Whenever my service in the Senate is terminated, I hope it equals but a small fraction of Sen. HAYDEN's," Goldwater repeated from a tribute he paid his longtime friend in the Senate when HAYDEN retired. "That is still my hope," he said as his voice broke.

"I say goodbye and thanks," he sobbed.

Former President Johnson made the service just like old times, pouring out from his heart the kind of tribute that might have come from any of the other nine presidents CARL HAYDEN served, counseled, and at times curbed.

The tall, gray-haired man from Texas, who flew here from Austin where he left his wife to pinch-hit for him at a Texas Board of Regents meeting, depicted Sen. HAYDEN as the nation's senator.

"He stood tall and straight before many generations of his followers," Johnson said. "Now that he is gone, he leaves a lonesome spot against the sky."

In death, Sen. HAYDEN's ashes were returned to the soil he loved, in the little Tempe cemetery plot where his father and mother, Charles Trumbull Hayden and Sallie Davis Hayden, lie.

Also buried in the family plot are Sen. HAYDEN's sister, Anne Spencer Hayden, who died in infancy, and two friends, one an unnamed indigent who had no place to be buried, and the other Howard Holmes, who died of tuber-

culosis in the Hayden home many years ago. Mr. Holmes was the father of two illustrious Arizonans, the late Dr. Fred Holmes and L. Carl Holmes.

A plaque will be erected at the family plot to the senator and his wife, Nan, and his other two sisters, Miss Sallie Hayden and Mary Spencer Hayden. Ashes of the three were scattered over the nearby South Mountains they had loved.

More than 2,500 mourners filed into Gammage Auditorium to honor Sen. HAYDEN.

And more than 2,500 were the stories they could have told to match the flowing tributes to his wisdom, his humor, his kindness and his generosity that came from Goldwater and Johnson.

Probably the greatest tribute to CARL HAYDEN, however, could not be spoken. It was there for all to see.

It was the picture of Goldwater and Johnson, political enemies in 1964, sitting side by side, heads bowed for the man they both loved, and who in his generous way loved both of them.

"We have come here today to say farewell," Johnson began. "And in a sense we are also saying farewell to a time in history when independence and integrity and simple faith to America seemed to be a part of our birthright."

The former president called Sen. HAYDEN one of the last frontier sheriffs, but emphasized that he never had to fire his gun in the line of duty.

"In Washington," Johnson recalled with the kind of humorous twinkle that brought a ripple of laughter Sen. HAYDEN would have enjoyed, "he was known as 'the fastest gun in the West.'"

"And he was that kind of senator, too," he added. "I never knew a man who didn't love him."

"He went to Congress when I was 3 years old," the former president said, "and he left Washington the same month I did. He became an authentic American institution.

"An eighth-grade schoolgirl once was asked to name the three branches of government, and she replied, 'The President, the Superb Court and CARL HAYDEN.'"

"He was a man who wielded immense power, commanded instant respect and yet he never lost the common touch. Above all he was a national senator. . . he was the third senator of every state."

Again with a touch of humor, Johnson recalled that as a young senator he once asked HAYDEN for more office space.

"He smiled his way through my three little rooms," the former president recalled. "Then he said: 'You must realize you are new here. You are just coming to the Senate and you don't have as much seniority as a jackrabbit.'"

Other anecdotes were recited in Johnson's best form to build the kind of friendly atmosphere in that great auditorium that was fitting for Sen. HAYDEN's funeral.

"He was a senator's senator. He was Mr. Integrity from Arizona. He was a warm man, a sweet man, a kind man, a thoughtful man," Johnson said with every word ringing true. "He was a friend who never left your side . . .

"He was in every sense of the word a gentleman . . . a gentle man."

Goldwater could not find the eloquence of his former rival for the presidency, plainly because his emotions would not be controlled. He told of Sen. HAYDEN's modesty, his work to complete the book about his father and leaving his own biography to others, of how his family and Sen. HAYDEN's had shared Arizona history for the past 100 years.

The Rev. John Atwood, former Scottsdale minister and a family friend who came here from his Pacific Beach University Methodist Church to give the sermon, chose the Senator's favorite scriptures to intercede with God on his behalf, and to proclaim, we rejoice in his life."

And the music of Dr. David N. Johnson at the organ, and the lyrical "28th Psalm" sung by Marion Smith lent beauty and meaning to the service.

Then in the manner of "Uncle" CARL's Arizona, the members of his family now headed by the senator's nephew served lunch to Sen. HAYDEN's closest friends, many of whom had journeyed from across the country to pay their last respects.

It was a friendly gathering. Nowhere else could Lyndon Johnson have held court for less than a half-dozen old friends under a palm tree in the Hayden patio, while a hundred others gathered in little clusters, nearly all talking about the works and times and deeds of CARL HAYDEN.



FAREWELL TO CARL HAYDEN

(By Esther Clark)

Arizona said farewell today to an illustrious native son, former Sen. CARL HAYDEN.

The beloved and revered statesman was paid full tribute at rites in Grady Gammage Auditorium on the Arizona State University campus.

Both 1964 presidential candidates, former President Lyndon B. Johnson and his unsuccessful challenger, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., delivered eulogies.

The great and near-great—but mostly ordinary citizens—filled the massive auditorium to overflowing in the first balcony.

After cremation the ashes of the longtime Democratic lawmaker, who died Tuesday in Mesa Southside Hospital at 94, will be placed in the family plot in nearby Double Butte Cemetery where his wife, Nan, is buried.

In the front of the auditorium, with the family party, including nephews, Hayden C. Hayden of Tempe and Larry Hayden of Tucson, were Mr. and

Mrs. James Minotto of Phoenix. A longtime friend, Minotto was at the former senator's bedside when he died.

Dignitaries from out of state included Sen. Frank Moss, D-Utah, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., and Judge Homer Ferguson of the U.S. Military Court of Appeals.

Among other mourners were Governor and Mrs. Williams, Sen. Paul Fan-
nin, R-Ariz., Rep. John J. Rhodes, R-Ariz., Secretary of State Wealey
Bolin, several Arizona state senators and representatives, and Bishop Ed-
ward A. McCarthy, Catholic bishop of Phoenix.

Always one to shun the limelight, HAYDEN in death was accorded accolades
he shied from in life.

Recognition of him as a friend to the high and low, of his unswerving
loyalty to his country and as an architect builder of Arizona, set the themes
for the eulogies by Johnson and Goldwater, both of whom knew him well.

"We have come here today to say farewell to a rather remarkable man,
CARL HAYDEN, and also to say farewell to part of the past," Johnson said.

Standing at the podium near the American flag-draped oaken casket, on a
matching bier, the former president added: "I never knew a man who did
not love or respect him: I do not think he ever had an enemy."

The venerable senator was described by Johnson as "an authentic Ameri-
can institution and valued adviser to 10 presidents" during the 57 years
HAYDEN served in Congress.

Johnson said HAYDEN, while loving Arizona, also was national senator
and acted as a third senator for every state.

Goldwater termed HAYDEN "humble and modest and with overwhelming
aura of self effacement."

The lifelong friend of HAYDEN said "he never forgot the welfare and
well-being of Arizona. He saw himself as a workhorse, not a showhorse."

Goldwater closed by saying he hoped when his service to state and country
were over, he would have done as good a job as HAYDEN did.

At that point, Goldwater's voice broke as he said: "I say goodbye and
thanks."

The presiding minister, the Rev. John Atwood, pastor of Pacific Beach
United Methodist Church in San Diego, referred to HAYDEN's life as one
"full of years and good work."

Tenor Marion Smith of the ASU Music Department sang a family favor-
ite, "The 23rd Psalm."

As early as 10 a.m., mourners arrived at the auditorium which was bathed
in the kind of golden sunshine topped by a cobalt sky HAYDEN had loved so
much.

Pallbearers were members of the Arizona Department of Public Safety.

As mourners filed out of the auditorium, chords from Bach's "Chorale"
played by ASU organist Dr. David Johnson, swelled to a crescendo.

The musical salute, eloquently said what was in everyone's heart:

"Well done, good and faithful servant."

The site of the service was near the office Mr. HAYDEN occupied after his retirement in 1969.

Mr. HAYDEN's office was in the Charles Trumbull Hayden Library, named for his father, a pioneer Arizona merchant.

The site also was a few blocks from the former senator's boyhood home, now converted into a restaurant, La Casa Vieja (The Old House).

Mr. HAYDEN served as acting vice president to President Johnson after President John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963.

Goldwater served with Mr. HAYDEN in the Senate during the latter part of HAYDEN's 57 years in Congress.

Friends and fellow workers paid their respects yesterday as Mr. HAYDEN's body lay in state in the Arizona Capitol rotunda.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the funeral of CARL HAYDEN truly marked the end of an era. CARL HAYDEN was a grand link with the past. He personified the best of virtues of our pioneers, and yet he had the wisdom and the capability to utilize progress, to benefit from and employ that which was good in modern America.

In talking about the services, former President Johnson said:

We have come here today to say farewell to a rather remarkable man, CARL HAYDEN, and also to say farewell to part of the past.

I think this is very appropriate because it does mark a change from the West the former Senator CARL HAYDEN knew, especially in the early years of his service.

Former President Johnson also said:

I never knew a man who did not love or respect him; I do not think he ever had an enemy.

Former Senator HAYDEN was described by the former President as "an authentic American institution and valued adviser to 10 Presidents."

He said that HAYDEN, while loving Arizona, was also a national Senator and acted as a third Senator for every State.

Then Senator Goldwater, who had been so closely associated with former Senator HAYDEN for all of these years, recalled the fact that Senator HAYDEN was the one responsible for the formation of the

Arizona National Guard and that Senator Goldwater was responsible for the Arizona Air National Guard.

Senator Goldwater said that Senator HAYDEN was "humble and modest and with overwhelming aura of self-effacement."

Is there ever going to be a time when any other man will serve under 10 Presidents? I doubt that such a time will ever come.

President Johnson said:

He stood tall and straight before many generations of his fellow men. Now that he is gone, he leaves a lonesome spot against the sky.

He referred to Senator HAYDEN as "Mr. Integrity from Arizona." He was a warm man, a sweet man, a kind man, a thoughtful man. He was a friend who never left your side. He was in every sense of the word a gentleman—a gentle man."

Many tributes have been paid in this Chamber, fitting tributes to persons who have served their States and the Nation. I do not know of any man who is more deserving of recognition than Senator HAYDEN.

When we said farewell to Senator HAYDEN in the great auditorium at Tempe, Ariz., it was perhaps the largest service that had ever been held in the State of Arizona, certainly the most impressive one.

It is hard to see a man who has served the Nation so well leave us. At the same time, Senator HAYDEN, who served almost 57 years, was a man who did not seek recognition. He was the last one who would talk about his accomplishments. I can recall over the years when it was difficult to get him to come back to Arizona during a campaign. He was always ready and willing to return at other times, when he was needed on any project or any work that had to be done; but he would say, "Unless I have business to do in Arizona, I have my job to do in Washington for Arizona and for the Nation."

Mr. President, the Phoenix Gazette carried an outstanding article on Senator HAYDEN's recollections of his service under 10 Presidents. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

TEN PRESIDENTS

(By Esther Clark)

(Editor's note.—This was perhaps Sen. CARL HAYDEN's last interview. He had agreed to do a series of articles for The Phoenix Gazette in collaboration with Staff Writer Esther Clark. Failing health prevented him from completing more than two. At his later request, the articles were to be held until after his death.)

The quietly spoken assertion, "I got along with them all," summarizes the rapport Sen. CARL HAYDEN had with the 10 Presidents under whom he served during 57 years in Washington.

Furthermore, the statement keys the character of the nation's beloved and respected politician, most notably for brevity of speech in his public pronouncements and the gift of harmonious association with his fellow human beings.

The Senator, a man with an engaging grin and twinkle in his brown eyes, could recite anecdotes by the dozen about friends and associates. Especially relevant to a long career of public service were memory standouts of a close relationship with five Republican and five Democrat Presidents.

In an exclusive interview in the living room of his Tempe home, Sen. HAYDEN talked about each President. The recall was punctuated frequently by chuckles, but remembered clouds of tragedy that hovered over some Presidents shadowed his face with sadness:

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was one I particularly remember as a man with a great sense of humor.

There was one talk with him I recall in particular and of how he joshed me. It was during the time I was in charge of a Senate Committee on Highways and Roads Construction

I had figured out a way for state highway departments to get better roads by doubling federal money and for which they had to provide matching funds.

I'd been telling him that if Arizona had better roads he could come out and visit the northern part, where we have the Petrified Forest and the wonderful Grand Canyon, and then he could come to the southern part, where there is the finest winter climate in the world.

Well, he asked me then why I wanted all the money for Arizona. I told him that it would be a good way to get him out here.

The result was that he wanted to know how much money was needed, and when I said \$400 million, he didn't bat an eyelash.

And he did come to Arizona several times, but not by highway. The first time, I remember, was during his 1932 campaign and I had the privilege of introducing him from the rear car of his train at Prescott.

President Eisenhower's death made me very sad. I had occasion to go to his office quite a few times and we became good friends. He was a good man, a fine American.

In a way, I had something to do with making it possible for Eisenhower to become commander-in-chief of troops in Europe during World War II.

At the time, Gen. George Marshall was the top man of our armed forces. He came to my Senate Appropriations Committee and asked for money to conduct military maneuvers in Louisiana in order to pick the best performer as commander-in-chief. Eisenhower turned out to be the best man, the one with the most ability to command troops.

It's a long way back to Feb. 12, 1912, only two days before Arizona became a state. That was when I went to Washington for the first time as a representative. William Howard Taft was President then and I remember that he was a tall, very heavy man who liked to laugh

I'll never forget the story about him when he was governor of the Philippines and rode a horse up into the mountains. Well, Secretary of State Elihu Root heard about that and cabled Mr. Taft to let the horse ride him back.

I didn't get to know Warren Harding and Woodrow Wilson very well. In fact, I had very little business with them. But, what impressed me about Wilson was that he was very highly educated.

Calvin Coolidge, now was a man who did have humor and he smiled often although he seldom was photographed smiling. I never went to the White House to ask him to do anything for me, but he was a good Yankee trader and he let me know when I could help him.

Speaking of Mr. Coolidge reminds me of a story that went around Washington about when he and his wife took a walk and looked into shop windows. One of the Secret Service men noticed that Mrs. Coolidge was lagging behind, looking into a window. He mentioned it to the President and he said, "That's all right. She'll 'ketch' up."

A couple of times while I was in the Senate I tried to suggest somebody else for committee work. Once was when Vice President Henry Wallace said he was going to appoint me to the Committee to Investigate National Defense. I said I didn't want it but he named me anyhow, and the next morning I found out that I'd be working with Sen. Harry S. Truman, the committee chairman.

Mr. Truman and I became good friends and we still are. I still have the photograph taken at a reception for him after his inauguration. I have to smile when people ask me about his piano playing because I've never heard him play and so can't say anything about it.

I recall that on April 12, 1943, I was with him when he was called to the telephone. He was vice president then. The message was that President Roosevelt had died and he was needed in the White House.

One of the most likable Presidents I have known was John F. Kennedy. He had a beautiful speaking voice; it was a pleasure to hear him talk. I first became acquainted with him when he was a senator. Our friendship was deep.

Of course, the last President under whose administration I served was Lyndon Johnson. And, although I ate with him several times, on no occasion was any of his famous Texas food served.

In my opinion, Mr. Johnson will go down in history as a great President. That's what I think he was. The last time I saw him was in December when I was laid up with the flu in Bethesda Naval Hospital. He had come in for a routine checkup and dropped by to visit me.

Herbert Hoover graduated from Stanford in June and I went there in September. And, as it happened, I show two girls on the campus, Nan Downing and Lou Henry, I found out later.

The tall girl in a red dress was the one I was interested in. I started inquiring about her and she was Nan Downing. We got acquainted after we were married.

It was Mr. Hoover I went to see, after he became President, and said, "Now, you're from California, so why don't you name somebody with a big name to head the Colorado River Compact?" Swing from Southern California and I were building the compact. Mr. Hoover picked me as committee chairman even if I didn't have a big name.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, I appreciate this opportunity to pay tribute to CARL HAYDEN, and I yield the floor to my colleague from Arizona (Mr. Goldwater).

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I am in charge of the floor for the ensuing half hour to yield to Senators who wish to pay tribute to Senator CARL HAYDEN, but I ask unanimous consent that remarks I made at the services for Senator HAYDEN be placed in the Record at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMARKS OF SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER AT THE SERVICES FOR SENATOR
CARL HAYDEN, JANUARY 29, 1972, TEMPE, ARIZ.

Members of the Hayden family, President Johnson, my colleagues in government and my fellow Arizonans.

This is a sad honor that I have accepted but I am proud, more proud than I can say to have been asked by members of the family to say goodby to CARL.

My family and the Hayden family started their friendship before Arizona was a territory of either the Confederacy or the Republic and down through the years all of us have treasured that friendship. It is rather useless for me to try to eulogize CARL for his eulogy is written, engraved and known by every Arizonan and every American.

My words today will be as futile as the prediction of tomorrow's sunrise over the land he loved, as futile as knowing tonight the glories of the heavens over his native land. His accomplishments rival the sun in their brilliance. His life reflected the softness and beauty of the night.

The pages of history already have recorded the stature of CARL HAYDEN. No man in our national history has ever served as long as he in the Congress—57 years—and it is unlikely that ever again such an opportunity will be provided an American.

CARL HAYDEN was only 34 years old, completing a second term as sheriff of Maricopa County, when he was elected Arizona's first Representative in the Lower House. He served there from the opening days of statehood in 1912 until March of 1927, when the people of Arizona elevated him to the United States Senate. And there he served continuously for 36 years, until—like George Washington—having served his country with “upright zeal”—he concluded that he should retire to his home and “the sweet enjoyment of sharing the benign influence of good laws under a free government.”

So far only a broad outline of the history of CARL HAYDEN's remarkable service to our state and nation has been written. Historians and biographers have yet to study in detail and thoroughly analyze the countless good works and services he performed in behalf of his constituents and fellow citizens. His accomplishments through this unparalleled period of service are not as well known as they shall be in time—largely because of the modest character of the man we honor here today. Along with that zeal with which CARL HAYDEN attacked his responsibilities and opportunities as a public servant, he was surrounded by an overwhelming aura of self-effacement and humility.

He did not boast or brag. He was as modest as he was calm, quiet and dedicated to his work. His own opinions were rarely quoted. He did not choose to be a showhorse—he was a workhorse. If politicians are given to exaggeration and hyperbole, CARL HAYDEN, the master of understatement, stands above all of his contemporaries as a statesman.

As a life-long student of history and as a collector and writer of the history of the pioneer residents of Arizona, he was aware that the true worth and importance of a man's service may be revealed until the passage of time has spread a patina of perspective and durability over the obvious and the apparent. Time will show him greater than we realize in this hour of grief and of tribute.

In all things, but in particular in his own service, he was humble and modest. CARL would want us to use the greatest restraint in what we say here.

Senator HAYDEN left Washington with unequalled tribute from the Senators and Congressmen with whom he had served. The praise for CARL HAYDEN on the occasion of his 50th anniversary of Congressional service on February 19, 1962—a few years before his retirement—filled a 136-page booklet published by the Congress in recognition of the esteem and love he had earned there.

Few men who served in Congress ever have had as many close friends on both sides of the Senate chamber. Certainly no man of achievement ever left the Congress with fewer foes than CARL HAYDEN. His character shone clearly in all his public life. There was never an evil or unhappy story told of his private or public life. CARL HAYDEN was probably the most revered and cherished individual who ever served in Congress, as well as its dean in point of longevity.

CARL HAYDEN was a man who fully and completely exemplified and lived by the Golden Rule, whose activities day by day in 57 years of national service were characterized by the elements of Brotherly Love, good will and Charity towards all in distress or need, and who had Truth as a divine attribute, the foundation of his virtue. He was a temperate, a prudent, and a just man. He possessed a fortitude which provided him with that noble and steady purpose of mind that enabled him to undergo all the misfortunes and setbacks of political life without detracting him from the goal of achievement that he had set for himself. We all know that CARL HAYDEN never forgot the welfare and well-being of the people of Arizona who permitted him to serve them in the national capital. No person ever wrote to CARL HAYDEN on any problem without receiving from him a prompt and courteous answer followed up by immediate efforts of his staff to solve the person's problem in the maze of Washington agencies and bureaus.

But finally, with advancing age slowing his walk and insisting upon lesser responsibilities than the relentless pace of those 57 faithful years, he did retire to come home. In the beautiful library named for his father, the founding father of Arizona State University, CARL HAYDEN supervised the arrangement of the office in which he continued to work on his pioneer papers these last few years. On his desk—the desk the Senate appropriations Committee had voted him upon his retirement, and which we doubly cherished because it had been the desk at which an admiring predecessor, Marcus A Smith, had labored as Arizona's Delegate to bring the Territory to Statehood—on this desk he placed a photograph of his father and two small busts—of the last two presidents under whom he had served—Kennedy and Johnson. Both of them had been his friends as Democratic Senators.

On the walls of his office he asked that there be displayed other pictures he prized. There was the young CARL HAYDEN and his classmates of 1896 at the Arizona Territorial Normal School. There were photographs of the Appropriations Committee. Pictures of the majority and minority leaders—Mike Mansfield and Everett Dirksen. Of loyal staff members.

Of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Lyndon Baines Johnson. Of Vice-president Richard Nixon. A portrait of himself in the garb of a Western sheriff, as he looked in 1911 when he stepped out of that role to become a Congressman. And a bucolic desert scene with a prospector and his burro—a favorite reminder to him of both the pioneer tradition into which he was born in 1877, and of the depression

years when artists were included among citizens given a helping hand by federal cultural programs. That picture was given to him as an example of the lasting value of the WPA artists' program.

Until the last few months CARL made two or three trips each week to his office, answering mail he received from old friends and from citizens who somehow failed to remember that he was no longer obligated to present their problems to government agencies. And there he worked, with affection and devotion, in the Arizona pioneer files he had accumulated as the only hobby during his long federal service. Within the past several weeks he completed a historical sketch recounting the pioneering accomplishments of his father, Charles Trumbull Hayden. That is now in the hands of printers and soon will be published by the Arizona Historical Society.

Still uncompleted is the planned multi-volume Arizona Sketches as compiled by CARL HAYDEN. Work on it will go forward as he wished that it should. In his calm and modest way, CARL indicated to me in our last visit that he placed a higher priority on his pioneer historical sketches than on the biography of his own career that is planned by others.

He was always that way—thinking of Arizona ahead of himself. Gentle, quiet, determined—he saw himself as a workhorse instead of a showhorse. He was in fact a great American.

Upon the occasion of CARL's 50th anniversary in Congress I made a simple observation about my relationship with him and my debt to his friendship and helpfulness. I repeat it now, with the same conviction as before, but with greater emphasis, because in these intervening years I have learned lessons that confirm advice he had given me as an elder statesman speaking wisdom to the junior senator from his own state:

"Whenever my service in the State is terminated, I hope that my service to my country and my State equals a small fraction of what CARL HAYDEN has provided in both areas."

That is still my hope as I say:

Goodby and thank you, CARL.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I want to join in the remarks of my senior colleague (Mr. Fannin) relative to what transpired in CARL HAYDEN's home town last week. I have, of course, a lifelong collection of very fond memories of this man, memories that go back throughout my 63 years of life, and memories of relationships of our two families that started before Arizona was a territory of either the Confederacy or the Union.

I remember Senator HAYDEN used to tell, with a chuckle, about the time when his mother and father were traveling by buckboard and they came into the town of Aaronburg on the Colorado River

and there was no place for them to stay. So my grandfather let them sleep in the back of the saloon. I hope it was a clean one.

I recall the days when my uncle, who was one of the founders of the Democratic Party in the Territory of Arizona, used to visit with Senator HAYDEN, and I was privileged on many occasions to sit through these meetings as a rather young man—in fact, a boy. People have often asked how I as a Republican could sound so much like a Jeffersonian Democrat. I have to say that a lot of the philosophy of Senator HAYDEN and my uncle rubbed off on me, but more of the philosophy of my mother, who was a Republican, stayed with me.

I recall, of course with a great deal of pleasure, the fact that part of the courting I did with my wife was in Senator HAYDEN's house in Phoenix and part of it on the ranch near Tempe. This was occasioned by his absence from Arizona most of the time and the fact that his sisters and I were very, very close friends.

So it was a sad honor that was mine to deliver a eulogy to my lifelong friend and to participate in his eulogies with former President Lyndon Johnson, who delivered a beautiful eulogy. I hope a record was made of it and that it can be put in the Record. He did it just from notes. In his usual complete and sincere way, he paid Senator HAYDEN a great tribute.

I know that many Members of this body love and respect the memory of CARL HAYDEN, and I am willing to yield the floor to any Senator who desires to make such remarks.

If there be no Senator to do so at this time, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Young).

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, it is most appropriate that the Senate of the United States set aside this special time to pay deserved

tribute to one of its most beloved and respected colleagues, the late Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona.

CARL HAYDEN not only served longer than any other Member in the history of the Senate, but he served exceptionally well and left an indelible imprint on his State, the Nation, and the Senate.

He was a quiet man as he went about his work here, but one of the most effective I have ever known. He was kindly and considerate—but firm in his convictions. He was a generous man but prudent, particularly in the handling of Federal funds. Above all, he was a warm, honorable, and loyal friend. It was just beyond CARL HAYDEN to do a dishonorable thing. I doubt if there was ever a time in his life when he was not willing to go the “extra mile” to help a friend if he thought he was right.

CARL HAYDEN worked tirelessly for his beloved State of Arizona but, if there was ever a conflict between the interests of his State and those of his Nation, the national interest came first. He was an intensely loyal and patriotic American.

Probably one of CARL HAYDEN's greatest areas of interest was that of bringing the all-important water to the deserts and semiarid areas of the West. More than any other person he was responsible for bringing reclamation and water for other important uses, not only to Arizona, but to all of the areas of the West. It was this vision, foresight and hard work on his part that made possible what is now the great empire of the Western States. More than any other one thing, reclamation and water for other uses made opportunities for untold millions of people in this great western area of the United States.

Because of CARL HAYDEN the important central Arizona project is well on its way to becoming a reality. I think it is most appropriate that legislation is pending to name this project in honor of him. This is a tribute he richly deserves and I know the kind he would appreciate most.

It was a great honor and privilege to have served with CARL HAYDEN for about 24 of my 27 years in the Senate. I served with him on the Senate Appropriations Committee for approximately 22 years and, during the last 2 years of his long and distinguished service as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I was the ranking minority member.

The closer one worked with CARL HAYDEN, the more one came to love and respect him. He was an exceptionally good chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee—always courteous, fair, and considerate. He never failed to give you a full opportunity to express your views and your rights as a member of the committee. He always extended the same fair and courteous consideration to all witnesses who appeared before his committee.

In some respects CARL HAYDEN might have been considered to favor a liberal point of view, especially where human needs were involved—but he was always the prudent and watchful guardian of the Treasury.

I never knew him to act in an unfair manner in his conduct as chairman of the committee or in any of his other Senate activities. I am proud I had the opportunity to serve with him those many years. My life was richer and more enjoyable because of him—and I feel I am a better Senator because of him. He was a good and helpful friend whom I shall miss very much.

CARL HAYDEN's departure from the Senate and his recent death have taken from our midst a good man and a truly great man.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have already made some remarks on the floor of the Senate following the death of our late beloved colleague, CARL HAYDEN of Arizona. There is not much that I can add to what I have already said. Certainly there is not anything I can add to what the two Senators from Arizona (Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Fannin) and the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Young) have said. All I can do is corroborate their statements, and say that CARL HAYDEN was a true friend of the West primarily, but a true friend of the Nation as a whole.

He was a man of understanding and courtesy. He was a man who never flaunted his power—and he was one of the few Senators, in my years of service in this body, who had real power. He was a man who took into consideration the needs of other Senators, regardless of party; and he was a man who did his best to try to accommodate the situations which developed among the Senators from the several States.

That does not mean that CARL HAYDEN just said "yes" to any Senator who came to him, because there had to be a legitimate

reason for what a Senator advocated. In my State of Montana, the monuments which attest to the consideration of this great man can be enumerated in the projects known as the Hungry Horse Dam, the Yellow Tail Dam in the Crow country in southeastern Montana, and the Libby Dam now under construction. Without the active support and encouragement of CARL HAYDEN, I am afraid that all of those projects would still be on the drawing board rather than the realities which they are at the present time.

He was a man who understood the need for water. To CARL HAYDEN, water was more important than oil, because water is the life blood of the Western States, and without it we would not be able to survive except on a very sketchy basis. What CARL HAYDEN did, not only for Arizona but for the West as a whole, was to bring about the corraling of the waters, so that they could be diffused expeditiously and logically, to the end that the greatest good could be achieved for the greatest amount of land, arid and semiarid, and for the greatest number of people.

CARL HAYDEN retired voluntarily after more than five decades of service in the Congress of the United States. He was a link with the past, because he was also an elected official in the Territory of Arizona before he came to Congress in 1912. In his person, he was a monument himself, because he typified the greatness of the Nation, and he put into practice the thoughts which he felt would do the Nation the most good in its development, especially in the reclamation States.

So we miss CARL HAYDEN. To paraphrase what the distinguished Senator from Arizona has said, he was not a showhorse but a workhorse. His monuments are many, but the greatest monument of all was the man himself.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I thank both the distinguished majority leader and my distinguished friend from North Dakota for the generous remarks they have made about CARL HAYDEN, late a Senator from Arizona. I express not only my own thanks, but those of the people of my State and, I know, of the people of the Nation for what they have said.

Legislation has been introduced to change the name of the central Arizona project to the Carl Hayden project. I hope the proper com-

mittee will give it hearings shortly, so that we can give this great man the recognition he deserves.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, it is always sad when we lose a valuable link with the past, and when that link is in the person of an admired and valued friend, the loss is much the greater.

When CARL HAYDEN came to Washington from Arizona 6 years before I was born, he represented what was truly the American West. His name is synonymous with the history of Arizona. It is perhaps a measure of the man, his unquestioned integrity, his devotion to the life work he had chosen, and his extraordinary capacity for performing the maximum of work with the minimum of fanfare, that he rose from treasurer of a county in a Western territory to the chairmanship of the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations. I had the honor to serve on that committee with this great American, and I have not the slightest doubt that he handled the relatively minor fiscal affairs of Maricopa County in 1904 with the same high level of competence and conscientiousness with which he regarded his responsibilities for hundreds of billions of dollars half-a-century later.

CARL HAYDEN had a deep love and admiration for his father, who was truly one of the pioneers of the Southwestern United States. He spoke of his father with the greatest affection and respect, and the stories he and other contemporaries told of Charles Hayden leave me in no doubt as to why Senator HAYDEN possessed the qualities he did as a man and as a human being. CARL HAYDEN was the personification of the knowledge that there is no substitute for blood and heritage.

No other man has served his State and his country in Congress for as long as did Senator HAYDEN. He gave to both a lifetime of dedication. He did both honor. I am proud to have been his colleague. I am grateful to have been his friend.

The work that CARL HAYDEN did over the span of 56 years in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate will live long after him, and the benefits of his industriousness will be felt by generations of Americans to come.

Mr. GOLDWATER. On behalf of the Hayden family and other Arizonans, I want to thank the distinguished majority whip for the remarks he has just made about a fellow Arizonan and a great American.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, no man in the annals of Congress witnessed as much history and participated in as much change as CARL HAYDEN. Yet few careers have shown more stability and continuity than that of the esteemed legislator from Arizona. And that, in the final analysis, is why we honor him today. In a public career spanning nearly 70 years, CARL HAYDEN kept his beliefs and kept his moorings. He was brought up in the traditions of frontier America, and to his dying day he maintained the spirit which brought America to greatness.

In an age when change seems to be the rule and skepticism the norm, it is fitting to reflect on CARL HAYDEN's life.

The work ethic of our pioneer ancestors bought Arizona's favorite son success and influence. More importantly, it brought his State and his Nation countless benefits.

The individuality of the frontier gave him steadfastness of purpose and the courage to fight for the principles he believed.

The sense of community that built settlements and towns across the West gave him the tolerance and the civility to maintain friendships through a long lifetime, even when the fires of politics burned hottest.

And the quiet determination which made a nation convinced him that actions speak louder than words, and that performance is more eloquent than the loftiest rhetoric.

"Don't be a showhorse—be a workhorse," he advised hundreds of novice legislators. He practiced what he preached. And that is why he became one of the most influential men ever to sit in Congress.

In eulogizing our departed friend, we are not bidding farewell to the traits of character and dedication which took him to greatness. We are, I hope, breathing fresh life into them. He was an old man, it is true. But the principles he believed in were timeless—true to the past, vital to the future.

Mr. President, CARL HAYDEN's importance is not the length of his service. His impact was not the product of simple endurance. He served long. But infinitely more important, he served well. Chronologically, he and the Nation grew older together. But in point of fact, they worked together to preserve the spirit of young America. His is not the story of age, but of youth. Not a chapter of the past, but a lesson for the future. He was not the last vestige of a vanished frontier, but proof that the only real frontier is the spirit of the individual. The sooner we come to that realization, the better off we will be. And the sooner we do, the more quickly we will vindicate the hopes and dreams of two centuries of national life.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with these fine tributes to our late friend and former colleague, CARL HAYDEN.

As a relative newcomer, I count it a great privilege to have had the opportunity to serve even for 2 years in the Senate with CARL HAYDEN. I was fortunate enough to arrive in the Senate in the Spring of 1966; and a little more than 2 years later, in the twilight of his long and distinguished career of public service, our friend decided to retire and return home to his beloved State of Arizona.

He left behind him an enduring monument of service which was longer, in terms of years, than any man who has served in the Congress.

As we know, he first came to the House in 1912, 5 days after Arizona was admitted to the Union. He served seven terms in the House and then was elected to the U.S. Senate where he served—and established another record as far as the Senate is concerned—for 42 years. It is difficult for some of us to imagine that when he retired he had served nearly 57 years in Congress.

Let me hasten to add, that it is not the years of service that distinguished CARL HAYDEN's presence here. As I have read about his record—and witnessed it here briefly, it was the quality of his service which set CARL HAYDEN apart from most who have been chosen to represent their States in Congress.

He was a quiet but fiercely dedicated servant of his State, of the West which he loved, and of the Nation and the free world.

In one of his essays Emerson wrote:

All history revolves itself easily into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons.

So far as the history of Arizona is concerned—and the Nation as well—CARL HAYDEN was one of those persons.

In his long life and service here he knew, as few men have been privileged to know, the extent and the inevitability of change in the world in which we live.

When he first came to Congress the frontiers of our country were still the western plains where he once served as sheriff. When he retired, the frontiers were the moon and the infinite space beyond. And throughout his career, he had the remarkable capacity to keep pace with such changes.

Late in his Senate career he had occasion to remark, with a characteristic understatement:

I guess I have seen a great piece of history.

Much more than that, he was a part of that history. During four wars, the emergence of the nuclear age and the shift from a rural to an urban society, he helped make, through legislation, the history of our times.

His record of service will long be remembered.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, today we mourn not only the passing of a great American and distinguished U.S. Senator but a colorful chapter in our Nation's history. For CARL HAYDEN was a living link with another era—a man whose congressional service spanned America's great period of growth and change. But when we pay tribute to CARL HAYDEN we honor not so much a record of longevity as an astonishing record of legislative achievement.

As I said in 1968 when Senator HAYDEN retired from the Senate, his public service was an enduring bridge fashioned of laws, an arc of achievement connecting today's America with the America of the early 20th century.

CARL HAYDEN, statesman and scholar—a great man for the extraordinary resources of his mind and the remarkable persuasion of his legislative skill.

CARL HAYDEN, conservationist—a pioneer in protecting and conserving our Nation's great natural resources decades before words like "environment" and "ecology" became the formation of popular phrases and causes.

CARL HAYDEN, westerner—an Arizona native whose career began in the pioneer West, a frontier sheriff and Arizona's voice in Congress since its statehood. He spent the majority of his years here in Washington, D.C., but he never lost his intimate ties to the mountains and mesas of his home.

During his lifetime, man progressed from horses and buggies to jets and nuclear power. During his congressional service, he helped lead his Nation through two world wars and from the depths of economic depression to the heights of economic abundance. He saw his country become the greatest in the world, and his record is studded with his own magnificent contributions to that achievement.

I can remember very little of CARL HAYDEN's early days in Congress. I was 3 years old when he began representing the new State of Arizona. When he moved to the Senate and took his place on the Appropriations Committee I was still in my teens. And I was in my early twenties when he assumed the chairmanship of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, the post it was my high honor to fill when he left the Senate

It was with a great measure of awe as well as respect that I began working beside this great American. My respect only increased as I came to know him as an associate and a close personal friend.

I would not attempt now to review CARL HAYDEN's great contributions to his beloved State and Nation. Words are truly insufficient. His is a record that transcends tribute. It is a monument. It towers above us all.

As he prepared to retire in 1968, CARL HAYDEN once commented:

Contemporary events need contemporary men.

But CARL HAYDEN, whether freshman Congressman in 1912, or senior statesman in the Senate in 1968, was always a contemporary man. He had a great scope of history and progress to draw upon, but

he was as capable of viewing the challenges of the future as he was the lessons of the past.

Throughout his tremendous career in Congress, he was always an eagle among us, a first soldier of democracy and a unique and respected figure in American history. The depth of our grief at his passing is one small measure of the Nation's great loss.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I count myself especially fortunate to have been privileged to serve with Senator HAYDEN on the Appropriations Committee. Senator HAYDEN was a tough fighter for the people of his State, but he never lost sight of the fact that a Senator is a United States Senator, obligated to strike a statesmanlike balance between the interests of his constituents, and the permanent interest of the Republic.

I am sure I speak for all those who worked closely with Senator HAYDEN when I say that we are all better Senators for having shared responsibilities with him.

Mr. President, Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona has died. We mourn his passing but we celebrate his life, which was full and rich and productive.

Senator HAYDEN was a man of the West, a man incarnating the best virtues of his region, and of two distinct centuries, and a very great United States Senator.

Mr. President, we in the West like to think that our beautiful region, alternatively hospitable and austere, produces a certain kind of man, a man both stern and just, public spirited yet devoted to the proposition that a good country allows ample latitude for men to follow their private dreams.

We, in the West, Mr. President, believe that our various States are perhaps more true to the original American vision of open, mobile societies which liberate the energies of free men and women.

Mr. President, Senator HAYDEN was the last of a very singular breed. He was the last of that authentic breed of pioneer-statesmen, the men who served the Nation and, in the process, built their States. When CARL HAYDEN grew to manhood, Arizona was an untamed territory. When Senator HAYDEN died, Arizona was a prosperous modern State. But not just another prosperous modern State. No

Arizona retains the stamp of CARL HAYDEN and the other pioneers who made the American West.

The tradition of service to Arizona which Senator HAYDEN established lives on in the two great Arizonans who today serve in this body. For that, too, the people of Arizona can thank Senator HAYDEN.

Never again shall the Senate be privileged to receive a man who is also the founding father of a continental State. We shall not see his like again; we are diminished by his loss; but we are infinitely better—as men and as a Nation—for having known him.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is not easy to say farewell to a man with whom you have served 32 years in the U.S. Senate. CARL HAYDEN had already been a Member of this august body for almost 10 years when I entered the Senate in January 1937.

Together we served under five Presidents—Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Truman, Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Johnson. And we both served with President Nixon when he was a Member of this body.

I shared with CARL HAYDEN and the late Senator Richard Russell of Georgia a front row seat in three of the most significant and exciting decades in history. It was our privilege to witness first hand the tremendous ability of this Nation to withstand attack from both outside and within. It was our privilege to experience this Nation's great ability to absorb change, and to grow in both strength and maturity even in those periods when its very ability to survive was being tested.

You do not forget men with whom you share such experiences.

CARL HAYDEN and I were members of the same political party. But, I will not tell you today that we always agreed. We came from different backgrounds and we represented States that sometimes differed widely in their attitudes. He was not the kind of man who sought controversy. But I am sure he would not want me to say today that CARL HAYDEN and Allen Ellender were in constant agreement.

Our disagreements over the years never affected my deep respect for the Senator from Arizona. I saw him at work during his 30 years on the Senate Appropriations Committee. After serving 1 year as chairman of that committee, I have great respect for the burden that he carried as chairman for 14 years.

CARL HAYDEN was known as a Senator's Senator. He was not flamboyant on this floor. He did not like to make speeches. He made them only when it was necessary. He worked quietly behind the scenes. He wielded his great influence where it did the most good—across the committee and conference tables.

He came to the Halls of Congress directly from the sheriff's office of Maricopa County in 1912. He was Arizona's first Representative in the House. In the 57 years that followed, he rose to the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee and to the presidency of this Senate. Although he became the third man in line for the Presidency of the United States, he never allowed his influence and high position to let him forget the people who sent him to Congress. He always worked hard for Arizona, particularly in the field of land reclamation.

Mr. President, CARL HAYDEN should serve as an inspiration to those of us who serve in the Senate now and those who will serve in the future.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, because of the busy activity of all Senators, particularly today, with so many committee meetings and subcommittee meetings taking place, and with the approaching vote on cloture, I know it has been very difficult for Members who would like to eulogize CARL HAYDEN to be here.

So I ask unanimous consent that remarks of Senators can be made through the month of February; and at the end of that time, as has been agreed to by unanimous consent, these remarks will be printed in a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, there are times when the old cliché that the record speaks for itself is especially true. Such is the case when we think of our late former colleague CARL HAYDEN, for the

record shows the following: CARL HAYDEN, born 1877, died 1972; served 57 years in the Congress. Much more can be said but no more is necessary. Therefore, I shall merely add the personal note that I had the privilege of serving under CARL HAYDEN on the Senate Appropriations Committee and consequently acquired a special respect and admiration for one of the greatest Americans I have ever known. Our Nation is stronger and richer because he lived.

WEDNESDAY, *February 2, 1972.*

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the Senate of the United States—and all America—mourns the death of our former colleague—the beloved CARL HAYDEN.

A son of Arizona and son of an Arizona pioneer, CARL HAYDEN was not only the symbol of the Grand Canyon State but—in his half century in the Congress—earned the title of “Mr. America.”

Sterling in character, wise in counsel, endearing in friendship it was a privilege to have shared some of his years in this Senate body of his utter devotion.

And now CARL HAYDEN has passed from life's stage—and the soil of his beloved State receives him into its bosom—restfully—rightfully—forever his home.

Four years have passed—yet it seems only yesterday we spoke our regrets and voiced our feelings on this Senate floor as this grand man of Arizona chose to close his—I shall call it—his reign “on the Hill.”

He was truly a prince whose power was not so much in place as in his person—not alone in his seniority but in his sense of sharing—with no personal ambition but always linked to the well-being of America through all the decades of the 20th century in which he deserved and enjoyed the confidence of 10 Presidents.

In the pages of the Record I have been reviewing my thoughts of CARL HAYDEN spoken that May day of 1968 in this Senate—and I have thrilled anew to the many speeches of his colleagues—their tributes of regret, respect, and reverence.

The passing of time has only sweetened the sentiments expressed for an extraordinary man whose life mirrored the story of America—its expansion from pioneer days to the position of world power that events of history fastened upon America—a responsibility that CARL HAYDEN helped his country to accept and discharge.

New England always liked to claim kinship through the Connecticut birth of Senator HAYDEN's father, Charles Trumbull Hayden, later teacher and trader along the Santa Fe Trail—then giving his heart, home, and name to Hayden's Ferry near Phoenix, Ariz.—and there, at Tempe, Ariz., CARL HAYDEN was born 94 years ago.

Though CARL HAYDEN belongs to all America and to imperishable history, each of us will cherish our closer, personal relations with this grand man—to know his wisdom and his worth in such arduous tasks as those of the Appropriations Committee—to know the resources of his mind and to experience the wholesomeness of his heart.

CARL HAYDEN was an ideal and an idol. His influence will endure as we seek to emulate him—just as it will endure in the structure of his government which owes too much to the vision and decision of this great American.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the funeral of former Senator CARL HAYDEN brought together a great number of people from all walks of life. Ben Cole, the chief of the Arizona Republic's Washington Bureau, wrote an eloquent account of this, and I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Records, as follows:

(From the Arizona Republic, Jan. 30, 1972)

BY THE HUNDREDS, THEY SAID "FAREWELL"

(By Ben Cole)

They came by the hundreds to say a last farewell to CARL HAYDEN—and each one bore with him a cherished memory of the famous senator from Arizona.

There were leaders whose names are known around the world. And there were men and women from the quiet, humble stations of life.

For one hour they shared a reverent tribute to a life that was nobly lived.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson swept up to Grady Gammage Auditorium on the Arizona State University campus in a white limousine led by red-lighted motorcycles.

Others came on foot or by private car or in buses. There were white-haired men, beautifully coiffeured women, students in sweat shirts, persons with dark skin and light.

And for every one of them Sen. CARL HAYDEN was somebody special—somebody with whom some trouble, joy or lofty goal was shared.

A planeload of men and women arrived from Washington—members of the United States Senate, secretaries, clerks, technicians, political functionaries. And each of them had shared a part of CARL HAYDEN's long service in the Congress of the United States.

Paul Eaton, for many years HAYDEN's brusque, abrupt and efficient administrative assistant, arrived with his wife, Mona. Quietly on the edge of the crowd was Roy L. Elston, the senator's last administrative assistant, and his wife Minor.

Mrs. Doralynn Lyons, for many years one of HAYDEN's secretaries and now a member of Vice President Agnew's staff, helped arrange the special plane from Washington.

Sen. Paul J. Fannin, R-Ariz., attended with Mrs. Fannin. He had personally notified every member of the Senate who might wish to be present for the funeral service. With the Fannins came Sen. and Mrs. Milton Young, R-N.D. Sen. Young, a senior member of the Senate, was a longtime friend and frequent Senate ally of the famous Arizonan.

From Washington came Sen. Frank Moss, D-Utah, and Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., to say farewell to the colleague with whom they had worked many years on problems common to the dry Southwest.

And there was silver-haired Judge Homer Ferguson of the United States Court of Military Appeals, formerly a senator from Michigan. In the days when HAYDEN already had become powerfully senior, young Sen. Ferguson was earning a reputation as a sleuth in the Truman Committee investigating the preparedness for World War I.

Among those who came from the U.S. capital were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gonzales.

Gonzales, from Tucson, discarded his ambition to be a foreign diplomat in order to work on the Senate Appropriations Committee for CARL HAYDEN.

And there was Tom Scott, taciturn like the senator under whom he became the respected chief clerk of the Appropriations Committee and a man who intimately knows every decimal point in the federal budget.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Velasquez were there—now solidly established in northern Virginia where Valesquez has a thriving law practice. He worked under Sen. HAYDEN's patronage as a Capitol policeman while he studied law at Georgetown University as a young war veteran from Phoenix.

Although he was a Democrat through and through, Sen. HAYDEN had friends in both political parties as was shown by the presence yesterday of Harry Rosenzweig, chairman of the Arizona Republican State Committee, as well as that of Herbert L. Ely, chairman of the Arizona Democratic State Committee.

Walking slowly to the auditorium came Mrs. Gwen Gilbert of 810 E. Jefferson. She had worked as a domestic for Sen. and Mrs. Hayden before they moved to Washington years ago. With Mrs. Gilbert, walking with the help of a cane, was Mrs. Irene Rosser, 519 E. Jefferson, who had worked many years for longtime friends of the Haydens.

Then swooping down on the ASU campus in a helicopter came Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Arizona, who succeeded to the Senate seat surrendered in 1969 by his lifelong friend, Sen. HAYDEN. The deep affection he felt for the departed statesman revealed itself when a sob cut off the end of his eulogy.

President Nixon was represented by Deputy Atty. Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst, who arrived from Washington with the official party and was escorted to the service by Gov. and Mrs. Williams.

Among the close personal friends of Sen. HAYDEN who were present were Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of The Arizona Republic and The Phoenix Gazette, and his wife, Mrs. Nina Pulliam.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Chauncy of KOOL, also longtime friends of the late senator, were present for the rites.

Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., a youthful symbol of Arizona's pioneer tradition and his wife were there. His family was represented also by former Arizona Supreme Court Justice Jee A. Udall, an uncle of the lawmaker.

Rep. John J. Rhodes, R-Ariz., dean of the Arizona congressional delegation, was present. He has taken up the task left by HAYDEN of pushing Congress for money to complete the Central Arizona Project. Also attending was Rep. Sam Steiger, R-Ariz., the state's junior congressman.

Judges of the federal courts of Arizona, leaders of the state legislature, Secretary of State Wesley Bolin and Atty. Gen. Gary Nelson came as friends as well as representative of Arizona officialdom.

In the auditorium also were Mr. and Mrs. Larry Judge, of Washington, Mrs. Edna Judge was long Sen. HAYDEN's personal secretary and marked each one of his birthdays by baking a cake. Another of those who came to say goodbye were Ephram Harris, white-haired and stately. He was a driver for the powerful president pro tempore of the Senate. Another of Sen. HAYDEN's drivers, John Wardlaw, attended the rites.

Justice Lorna Lockwood of the Arizona Supreme Court—once recommended by HAYDEN to be a member of the U.S. Supreme Court—attended with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Simpson Cox, of Phoenix.

Ernest McFarland, former senator, governor and chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, paid last respects to his old colleague on behalf of himself

and of Stanford University, the senator's alma mater. Twice he and HAYDEN had pushed the vital Central Arizona Project bill through the Senate together only to see it defeated in the House.

After farewells were said, McFarland stood beneath a date palm tree in the garden of Larry Hayden's home at Tempe and swapped reminiscences with former President Johnson.

Also among official guests was tall, solemn former Gov. Sam Goddard of Arizona, the most recent of Sen. HAYDEN's party to occupy the governor's office in the State Capitol.

And there were hundreds and hundreds more—men with prominent names and persons from the obscure places, quietly listening as the funeral eulogies sought to bespeak their affection for Arizona's grand old man—"Mr. Integrity," was the name President Johnson gave him.

Yes, and there were some there who were unseen—spirits, no doubt, called back from another age to listen approvingly to the tributes paid an old colleague.

These would be the late Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, Champ Clark of Missouri, crusty old Sen. Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, stately Sen. Walter George of Georgia, scholarly Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio and brilliant Sen. Eugene Millikin of Colorado.

Sen. HAYDEN remained long after they had gone, the enduring symbol of a golden age. And now he has joined them.

THURSDAY, *February 3, 1972.*

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I was extremely saddened by the passing of a great man, a good friend, and a person whose service to our Nation is hard to match—Senator CARL HAYDEN, who was a Member of Congress continuously for 56 years.

CARL HAYDEN attained a record which no other Senator has yet equaled. Before his retirement he was the most senior Senator, the man with the longest continuous service in Congress, the body's oldest Member—all this is known to those of us who today express our tribute and gratitude.

I will at this time, however, underscore a point about this dedicated public servant, CARL HAYDEN, which greatly enhanced our admiration for him—his human kindness. Others have said, and I will repeat, that CARL HAYDEN was one of the rare persons of this world in that he did not have a single enemy.

During my first term in the Senate, I was privileged to meet and be photographed with Senator HAYDEN and with the senior Senator from Alaska (Mr. Bartlett). The three of us shared an unusual distinction—each of us had served continuously in Congress since each of our States was admitted to the Union, though, of course, CARL HAYDEN's State came in a half century before ours.

I cherish our association and I treasure the photograph.

When CARL HAYDEN announced his retirement he was venerable in years but certainly young in mind.

To me it was a measure of his greatness that he said there are times, when a house is built, "for the foundation, another for the walls, the roof, and so on" and that since he had laid the foundation, he was stepping aside because "it's time for the building crew to report. Contemporary events need contemporary men."

The U.S. Senate is not quite the same since CARL HAYDEN retired; the world is less because of his passing.

Mr. JORDAN of Idaho. Mr. President, the rich and fulfilled life of the Honorable CARL HAYDEN has come to a close and it is with great sorrow and deep respect that I pay tribute to our esteemed colleague today.

The facts have all been given—little remains to be said about this "Arizona legend"—for CARL HAYDEN's record is a monument in itself, it needs no oral commentary.

The words of the English jurist and antiquary, John Selden—"They that govern the most make the least noise"—could well have been spoken in reference to the late Senator from Arizona. Indeed, CARL's silence wielded more power than most men's speech.

Men of the caliber of CARL HAYDEN do not walk through the Chamber doors everyday—his departure from the Senate 4 years ago created a gap and his recent departure from this good earth creates an even greater gap. We shall all miss CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, one of the men who I have always admired very much is the late Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona. His death last month marked the end of one of the most unusual careers in American politics. He was a distinguished and unusual man.

Senator HAYDEN began to represent his beloved State of Arizona in the U.S. Congress when the State came into the Union in 1912. He continued with his service in the Senate and had a combined service in the House and Senate of almost threescore years.

The value of public service is not how long we serve, but how well. Senator HAYDEN served well. It was my privilege to serve on the Committee on Rules and Administration for a number of years with Senator CARL HAYDEN. I marveled at his memory, his keen mind, his grasp at governmental affairs and world affairs. I often thought that he knew more about the operation of the U.S. Government than any man I have ever met.

Senator CARL HAYDEN was a kindly man. I never heard him speak harshly of anyone. If CARL HAYDEN participated in a matter it was for the purpose of helping.

The historians will have ample material in the life and works of Senator CARL HAYDEN for many volumes. There is so much to write concerning his accomplishments. I would not attempt it here. I merely wish to express my sorrow at his passing and my sympathy to those he has left behind.

The poet, Mattie Richards Tyler, of Washington, was a personal friend of CARL HAYDEN. Upon his passing she wrote the poem, "The Senate Patriarch Goes Home." Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the poem printed as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the poem was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE SENATE PATRIARCH GOES HOME—SENATOR CARL HAYDEN, 1877-1972

(By Mattie Richards Tyler)

One winter night, a few brief years ago,
I sat and listened to you reminisce.
Across the street, your Capitol was aglow
With lights; and you were such a part of this
That when you spoke of "going home real soon"—
To Arizona and your friends out there—
I wondered if your thoughts would drift each noon
To Congress, and your Senate desk and chair.
For fifty-six full years, you quietly served
The nation, and the state that you loved best.

Your path, so strewn with honors, never swerved . . .
Through dedicated work you met each test
Your life is ended; but your work survives
And blossoms in the fields of countless lives.

Mr. PELL. I deeply regret the death of our former colleague, CARL HAYDEN.

I well remember when I first came to the Senate the kindness and wisdom of Senator HAYDEN. He gave me good advice and guided my early steps in this body. I think part of the reason for his kindness to me was because he served with my father in the other body where they had known each other and had been friends. If ever there was a Senator who followed his own adage of being a workhorse, and not a showhorse, it was Senator HAYDEN. I know that my admiration and affection for him was shared by all who came in contact with this fine old pioneer.

To his nephews and family, I extend my deepest sense of loss.

MONDAY, *February 7, 1972.*

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Cannon), I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a statement by him relative to the late former Senator from Arizona, CARL HAYDEN.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CANNON

It is with great sadness that the Congress of the United States bids goodbye to one of its more revered members—CARL T. HAYDEN. I was grateful for the friendship that Senator HAYDEN gave to me during the 10 years it was my privilege to serve with him in the Senate. I will always be grateful, too, for all his assistance.

I can speak as a neighbor. Not once, but on many occasions, the Senator from Arizona gave lavishly of his own counsel and aid to the people of Nevada.

There is a little story I used to enjoy telling on CARL HAYDEN which I think would be appropriate at this time. CARL HAYDEN was old enough to personally

recall that the southern part of Nevada had once been part of the Arizona Territory. He would say that the land in question was only on loan and that he was sort of a trustee for the arrangement.

The West and, indeed, the Nation and the world have changed drastically in the last half century in ways that could not have been imagined when CARL HAYDEN began his service in Congress 60 years ago. Yet, CARL never looked back. I was privileged to attend the service in Arizona for this good man and to be impressed by the affection in which he was held.

We know of the monuments in Arizona, such as the Central Arizona Project, and other monuments elsewhere throughout the Nation that bespeak the character of the service Senator CARL HAYDEN rendered his country. They are to be found in the buildings, irrigation projects, and other material contributions he had made.

However, instead of speaking of the material contributions he made, I wish to speak of the unique character of this great man.

Character—and the calm self-assurance that comes only with the knowledge of duty done to the best of one's ability, with fairness to all, and with rancor toward none. His voice was seldom heard in debate, but his influence was felt, and felt deeply, in every important action taken by this body.

He was a man perennially young in spirit and high in vigor, and the Senate will complete many sessions before seeing the likes of such a man again.

TUESDAY, *February 8, 1972.*

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the Arizona Republic on January 28, published three very fine tributes to former Senator CARL T. HAYDEN. One was an editorial written by publisher Eugene C. Pulliam; another was the reminiscences of Republic Washington Bureau Chief Ben Cole; the third was an article by Ben Avery, a veteran reporter who is an authority not only on politics but on just about anything else connected with Arizona.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the three articles be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the Record.

ARCHITECT OF TODAY'S ARIZONA

CARL HAYDEN was the architect of Arizona's present status as one of the most attractive states in the West. He was a leader in bringing Arizona

out of territorial uncertainties and giving it almost immediate national recognition as the land of opportunity with its unsurpassed natural beauty and a fresh and undying faith in the future of the United States.

CARL HAYDEN, more than any other man, created what America knows today as Arizona. Although a loyal Democrat, both by inheritance and conviction, he believed wholeheartedly in the two party system. He always insisted that splinter parties would destroy the republic, and he wanted none of them.

He served in Congress for nearly 57 years, and 75 percent of his working hours were devoted to "doing something for Arizona." Almost all his service to the state was nonpartisan. He was for Arizona first, last and always. He had the courage to say yes as well as to say no. He had the respect of all senators, both Democrats and Republicans, who came to know him as an honest and faithful friend. Somehow, some way, this present generation of Arizonans must find a way to keep his memory and his service forever before our eyes and in our hearts.

E. C. P.



WARM AND WHIMSICAL: A REPORTER'S REMINISCENCES OF A FRIEND

(By Ben Cole of Republic's Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—Among people of Celtic origin it is not unusual for the passing of a good man to be marked not in grief but by recalling the warm and happy and often whimsical episodes of his life.

It seems fitting to remember the late Sen. CARL HAYDEN of Arizona in that manner. Senator HAYDEN died in Mesa, Ariz., last Tuesday. He was 94 years old, had lived a rich, busy, exciting and rewarding life. He served in the Congress of the United States 57 years—longer than any other man in history.

Among newsmen he had the reputation of being inaccessible, and he liked it that way. Somewhere back in the early days of his career he got misquoted, and from that day on he was disinclined to talk to reporters.

But he decided that Ben Avery of the Arizona Republic and this reporter were his friends, and for the two of us he was always a helpful and reliable source of news.

The first time CARL HAYDEN decided to talk to me was in the Summer of 1950 while I was sweating over a hot lawnmower in my backyard. My wife came out of the house wearing a baffled expression and said, "Somebody on the phone says he's CARL HAYDEN and he has a story for you."

It was too hot a day for practical jokes, and I stumped into the house with not too much joy in my heart. Then I discovered it really was CARL HAYDEN, breaking his silence on a particularly important legislative issue that my paper wanted to quote him on.

Evidently my quotations passed his sharp inspection. From then on I had the run of his busy office and frequently sat in front of his broad, cluttered desk wondering how long it would be before he burned off his forefinger down to the second joint by ramming it into his smoking pipe.

He used to grow restive if the congressional sessions dragged on into the late Autumn and he was deprived of a visit to his native Arizona.

"They ought to vote the money and go home," he would say abruptly, referring to the primary task of Congress to levy taxes and appropriate funds to run the government. He was convinced that if Congress sat too long, it only found mischief to do in the form of building more and more bureaucratic structures.

For all the great power that he wielded, Senator HAYDEN somehow always thought it was fun to be able to call famous statesmen by their first names.

One day, for my benefit, he rang up Secretary of State Dean Acheson and when the Cabinet officer came on the phone he grinned and said, "Hello, Dean. How are ya?" Then he looked at me impishly as if to observe, "How about that? I can call Dean Acheson by his first name."

You got the feeling that down in Foggy Bottom the Secretary was busy impressing his callers by replying, "I'm fine, CARL, old boy. How are you?"

For most of his years in the Senate, the venerable Arizonan and his frail invalid wife, Nan Downing Hayden, lived in the Methodist Building on First Street, a hop and a skip from the Senate Office Building and the Capitol.

HAYDEN's staff was given weekends off, but the senator always made it a point to visit his office on Sunday and check through the mail. Letters from Arizona always caught his eye, and he would carefully open them and read them through. Then, with a stub of a lead pencil, HAYDEN would meticulously write out the replies and leave them for his longtime secretary, Mrs. Edna Judge, to type the next day. He also wrote his own speeches—he didn't make many—and gave the longhand texts to Edna for typing.

One day I asked Mrs. Judge what she did with those precious hand-written documents after she finished with them.

"I throw them in the waste basket, of course," she replied.

When she was informed that she was probably breaking the hearts of every archivist in America, she started saving them. HAYDEN's papers are now at the Arizona State University where the Carl Trumbull Hayden Library was established after his retirement in 1969. He eschewed microfilm, despite the urging of his longtime friend and colleague, Senator Barry M. Goldwater.

When Senator HAYDEN's beloved wife died seven years before his retirement, HAYDEN's grief was silently intense. I was in Chestertown, Md., that Sunday delivering my daughter to a young people's church seminar at Washington College. It was late in the afternoon when I returned, and Senator HAYDEN had been trying all day to reach me.

I rushed to his office and found him there with two members of the staff. They had never confronted the situation before of dealing with the news of a beloved wife's death. Somewhat painfully, I sat down with Senator HAYDEN while he told me the particulars of Nan Hayden's life for an obituary. I typed out a short summary and gave it to HAYDEN's aides for telephoning to the local newspapers and wire services, then took care of writing the story for my own newspaper.

At Nan Hayden's funeral, the Senator sat in silent grief; but Senator Goldwater wept openly. He was devoted to both of the Haydens. By the time HAYDEN reached the end of his seventh Senate term, he was tired and burdened with some of the afflictions of age. His 1962 reelection campaign had been particularly bitter. Militant right-wing groups in Arizona exploited a respiratory illness that kept HAYDEN from campaigning. The old warrior, in fact, was confined in the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., and while he was able to sit up and talk with a few friends he was a long way from being able to hit the campaign trail.

Moreover, his opponent back in Arizona was being helped by a telephone campaign almost nightly that spread the word Senator HAYDEN had, in fact, died and was hidden away in a Navy vault until after the election. The city editor of the Arizona Republic could withstand the inquiries for only so long, then about 3 A.M. Washington time he would phone with a plea, "I know it isn't true, but please make just one more check and let me know." I would phone the hospital's duty officer who in turn sent a Navy corpsman in to check on the powerful chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Then I'd send back word to Phoenix, "Don't worry. He's fine—just a little weak from the flu." By the time the election drew near, nobody in Arizona believed me anymore.

Then on the rainiest Saturday of 1962, HAYDEN called a news conference at the hospital. Sitting between Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson on his right and Senator Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., on his left, he testified to his ability to fill out another term. He was 85 years old.

And fill out his term he did. In his latter days he even grew to like having his name in the paper and would emerge from his office to ask, "What's Ben been writin' about me?"

On one occasion—it was the only time in our long friendship—he let me feel the sting of his disapproval. It was at the time of the 1964 civil rights bill when a vote was being sought under the Senate rule providing for cutting off debate (cloture). HAYDEN never voted for cloture in his life on grounds his state of Arizona would have belonged to New Mexico had it not been for a filibuster on the admissions bill.

I reported (truthfully, by the way) that HAYDEN was caught between loyalty to his friend President Johnson and his distaste for cloture. So he sat out the vote in the cloakroom, ready to vote "aye" if necessary. It was the kind of report to bring criticism on a Senator.

Next day HAYDEN bearded me with, "What the hell you think you are? Some kind of an oracle or something?"

Members of HAYDEN's staff loved him devotedly and sought to protect his health every way they could. One youngster was assigned to follow him through the corridors and make certain he didn't fall on the marble floors. HAYDEN, who used to chase bandits as an unarmed Arizona sheriff, didn't like the idea. One day a terrified young man turned a corner to face a livid HAYDEN, heavy blackthorn cane poised for action. "Don't you follow me anymore, young man," thundered the irate Senator.

Early in 1968, HAYDEN decided to lay down his power and his honors and return to the warm sunshine of Tempe, Ariz. Reports circulated that he might decide to call it a day. Barry Goldwater, who had left the Senate to run for President, was ready to seek the vacant seat if HAYDEN retired. But he was adamantly disinclined to run against his friend.

Goldwater hopped on a plane and flew to Washington expressly to ask HAYDEN if he intended to seek reelection. "If you want to run, I wouldn't think of running against you," Goldwater said. HAYDEN assured him he was ready to go home.

When he announced his plan to retire, he chose a reception in the great hearing chamber of the Appropriations Committee which had been built to his own specifications. The room was packed. Many of those present were gray haired Senate technicians whose whole careers had been served under the Senator from Arizona. Senator Russell was there again, and President Lyndon Johnson who declared with complete accuracy that CARL HAYDEN knew more about the Constitution of the United States than any man alive. Tears fell on HAYDEN's cheeks.

And so CARL HAYDEN left Washington to go back home. There will be other great men who will come after him. But there will never be another like him.



[From the Arizona Republic, Jan. 28, 1971]

CARL HAYDEN WAITED LONG FOR HIS PROMOTION TO COLONEL

(By Ben Avery)

Col. CARL T. HAYDEN (ANG Ret.) had to wait until 1952 to achieve one of his secret desires—to get his retired status rank boosted to colonel.

In that year, his old Arizona National Guard fellow officer, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Tuthill, accomplished the senator's promotion from major to colonel, retired.

In appreciation, HAYDEN wrote Gen. Tuthill, who was nearing the end of his own service as state adjutant general:

"I have always wanted to be a colonel, and your thoughtfulness has made it so."

But a little digging into the records of the Arizona National Guard reveals that HAYDEN turned down a promotion from major to lieutenant colonel when he was elected to Congress in 1911.

"I did not think that it was right to hold that rank in the regiment without performing any duty," HAYDEN said in explaining his refusal.

Over the long years, he never faltered from that code of honesty.

But typical of CARL HAYDEN, and also of Tuthill, the senator's honorary retired rank promotion was given no fanfare. And so his friends never did get around to calling him colonel.

The Arizona National Guard and America's military strength always were close to HAYDEN's heart. And through my own interest in marksmanship training and the fact that I served as captain of Arizona's civilian rifle team at the Camp Perry National Matches for several years, I became privy to his thoughts in these and other areas.

He was one of the first congressmen to volunteer for service during World War I and served as a major and battalion commander at Camp Lewis. He was a strong booster of the civilian marksmanship training program of the National Rifle Association of America (NRA) and made it possible for NRA clubs across the nation to provide pre-induction military training for 1.5 million young men during World War II. In recognition, he was made the first honorary lifetime member of the NRA—an honor accorded only three others.

In Washington HAYDEN gained quite a reputation as a western sheriff because he left the Maricopa County sheriff's office to go to the House of Representatives in 1912.

One day in 1964 when he and I were testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee against Sen. Thomas Dodd's gun bill, Sen. Strom Thurmond grilled the Arizona senator about his sheriff activities.

"I never had to use a gun," HAYDEN recalled for Thurmond, "and I never rode a horse."

Then, with a broad grin, he regaled the committee with an account of how he once chased down three outlaws in his Apperson Jackrabbit automobile and captured them near Chandler.

As a representative, HAYDEN was devoted to Arizona people.

My first recollection of him was as a 4- or 5-year-old hanging onto my mother's skirts at a gathering in Willcox when she went up to the congressman from Arizona to thank him for the garden seeds we received periodically from the Department of Agriculture with HAYDEN's name on them. I've always remembered that because those seeds stood between us and some pretty hungry times before World War I.

Little has ever been publicly known of the life of Sen. HAYDEN in Washington in the days before he became a power figure, and before the tragic illness that made Mrs. Hayden an invalid.

They were a devoted couple, but not inclined to take part in Washington social life. They lived in a small apartment across from the Library of Congress where Mrs. Hayden kept house and did the grocery shopping and cooking. Usually one of the young men from the senator's staff would drive her to a grocery store, and this chore at one time fell to Dix Price, who is now secretary of the Arizona Education Association.

"After supper CARL would almost invariably go across the street and spend two or three hours doing research in the library," Price recalled.

Price was one of a number of young men on HAYDEN's staff, several of whom he inherited when Ernest McFarland defeated Henry Fountain Ashurst in 1940.

Price recalls that Sen. HAYDEN was a strict taskmaster, insisting that every letter from Arizona be handled the day it arrived.

"But some of those letters were simply undecipherable," Price recalled. "We were instructed never to throw them away, but to put them in a box on the senator's desk. Once a week he would take them down to the Post Office Department where they had a deciphering clerk, and a few days later we would get them back with neatly typed copies.

"I remember one that came in . . . we were convinced no one could ever decipher the scrawled note. But back it came, and it was from an old prospector near Yuma who wanted a Bureau of Mines bulletin on zinc."

For many years HAYDEN and Ashurst formed a powerful team for Arizona.

Ashurst once put a friend on the spot by asking: "If you are going back to Washington and wanted to get some business taken care of, who would you see, me or CARL?"

The friend started to stammer.

"That's all right, I'll answer for you," he said. "You should go see CARL. But if you want to see the President, come to see me. CARL's a workhorse, and I'm a racehorse. Arizona is fortunate to have this kind of team."

At the time, Ashurst was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Franklin D. Roosevelt was president. The two were very close until Ashurst opposed Roosevelt's court-packing plan.

On one of my last visits with Sen. HAYDEN in Washington, I was accompanied by my wife and youngest daughter, Mary. We had just left Camp Perry, where Mary had been beaten for the women's national service rifle championship by WAC Sgt. Barbara Hile. So Sen. HAYDEN consoled her by taking her on a personally conducted tour of the Capitol while my wife and I attended to other business. He told us to join him at the senators' dining room for lunch.

After the meal, he made a futile search for his billfold, then confessed he had left it home. But he would not let me pay for the lunch. Instead he called over an ancient black waiter and asked him to charge the meal. Then the senator introduced us. These two had come to Washington as young men the same year, and had been close friends throughout the years.

One more story: During the depression a young black man from Arizona entered Sen. HAYDEN's office. He had holes in his shoes and clearly showed the economic impact of the depression. He asked to see the senator and was ushered into the office.

A short while later, Sen. HAYDEN brought him out and directed his staff to find a job where the man could work and go to school. In due time a job was found as night elevator operator in a building that was used very little at night so he could study medicine.

Dr. David M. Solomon of Phoenix remembered that episode yesterday and commented:

"All he asked was that I come back to Arizona to practice medicine and help my people."

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, the Record has thoughtfully been kept open for additional tributes to former Senator CARL HAYDEN who passed away last month.

Because so much has been said of the influence on Senator HAYDEN by his father, Charles Hayden, and his wife, Nan Hayden, that it would be appropriate, in my estimation, to include résumés of both of these wonderful people's lives.

I ask unanimous consent that the résumés be printed in the Record and subsequently be included in the Senate Document. They are an article entitled "Charles Trumbull Hayden," by Bert Fireman, and an article about Mrs. Hayden, by Carolyn Woodard.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Mesa Tribune, Jan. 29, 1972]

WIFE DIED IN 1961; DESIGNED STATE FLAG; LOVE, DEVOTION SHARED BY
HAYDENS

(By Carolyn Woodward)

As public funeral services are held today for Sen. CARL HAYDEN in Grady Gammage Auditorium the state flag will fly at half-mast and remind the knowing that it was the senator's mate of 53 years who designed it.

Theirs was a love story told in both devotion to each other and their country.

The romance began on the campus of Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Calif. where the senator was a budding football player and facing his first and only electoral defeat. He lost the post of student body president by just two votes.

He loved to recall his first glimpse of "Nan" in the fall of 1899, a tall good-looking girl striding across the campus quad.

A mathematics major, Mrs. Hayden lived in the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority house. One of her sorority sisters and classmates was Lou Henry . . . who became Mrs. Herbert Hoover. It was through the girls that Hoover and HAYDEN met and became fast friends.

Sallie Hayden, the senator's sister, lived on campus at Stanford and was another girl friend of Nan's. She invited her to visit the Hayden ranch and the whole family soon fell in love with her.

Then on Feb. 15, 1908 HAYDEN and Nan were married in San Bernardino, Calif. The bridegroom was sheriff of Maricopa County and the couple honeymooned at the Grand Canyon.

Just a few days after their fourth wedding anniversary in 1912, HAYDEN was elected to the House of Representatives as the state's first Congressman.

His bride, who taught school at Los Angeles High before becoming Mrs. Hayden, decided to buy some material and create a flag while her husband attended a match in Camp Perry, Ohio, as captain of the state rifle team.

The legislature adopted the exact flag as the official banner just three years after the state was born.

Affectionately, the senator referred to his mate as his "pal" and "blocker." He said they bought their first car in 1915, a four-cylinder Overland. When it would stall on a hill, "Nan would jump off the running board and put a rock under a wheel until the engine started again."

At the age of 68, Mrs. Hayden suffered a stroke and until her death on June 25, 1961 required round the clock nursing service.

One of these nurses, Florence Doll, has remained with the Haydens since that time. She is now tenderly putting together the couple's mounds of scrap-books, correspondence and cherished mementos.

Like the note from Mamie Eisenhower inviting Nan to a buffet luncheon, Christmas greetings from LBJ and Lady Bird, the Kennedys, Nixons and Agnews; notes from FDR, Harry Truman and Herbert Hoover, and a letter from Jacqueline Kennedy expressing thanks for the Senator's part in securing funds for and the naming of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

It was Miss Doll who watched the Haydens share their precious hours together at the capitol and at home in Tempe, the way "his eyes would light up just to hear her voice on the other end of the phone line . . . and the way he would say to her 'kid, you can have anything you want'."

Some men shrink from their wives when they are stricken with illness, remarked Miss Doll, but the Senator and his wife became "a picture of love and devotion that few who saw will ever forget," wrote one admirer.

Together they criss-crossed the country twice a year, "the senator lending her physical and moral support of the sort she had so often given him in his senate fights."

CARL T. HAYDEN

CHARLES TRUMBULL HAYDEN

(By Bert M. Fireman)

The oldest building of the Anglo-American period in central Arizona has for two decades been a prospering restaurant. Far from degrading the historic significance of the site, the owners of the popular establishment have capitalized upon its heritage without resort to ugly exploitation. True, with typical exaggeration of the advertising art, they proclaim with variants that Monti's La Casa Vieja, at the foot of the bridge in Tempe, is a "bit of Americana, the original birthplace of Senator CARL HAYDEN." One may wince at the syntax and redundancy of the slogan, but examination of the establishment is more pleasing. The pioneer mode has been retained in original portions of the building erected nearly a century ago, and has been added thoughtfully in a recent enlargement. The plastered outside adobe walls bear imperfections of indigenous workmen as contrasted to the slick craftsmanship of neo-modern buildings at the Arizona State University a half mile away.

Beside the Salt River, where Tempe began, the boyhood home of CARL HAYDEN clings to the riverbank and nestles close to the twin eminences of the Buttes which attracted his father to the location in 1871. Charles Trumbull Hayden was then a Tucson merchant. Family tradition holds that on a business trip from the Old Pueblo to Prescott he was delayed on the south bank of the Salt River, so swollen by spring floods that he could not cross. While waiting for the flood to recede he climbed a nearby hill, and from that vantage point his vision and perception conceived the advisability of erecting a water-powered grist mill at the foot of the hill and a ferry to carry travelers and their rigs across the river when it was in flood.

A few months later he was back with workmen, surveying the line of a projected canal and erecting a shelter of willow poles and brush that soon had been enlarged into an adobe house. It was on the site of the steak house called La Casa Vieja—the old house. Actually, it was the first unit of the structure that became a rambling manor house with the passage of years. That initial building in 1871 with nearby corrals and the millsite first was dubbed Butte City, but soon was being called Hayden's Ferry for the most important facility on the Salt River east of the new farming settlement of Phoenix. The larger of the twin buttes bears the name officially of Hayden's Butte, although usually it is called Tempe Butte.

La Casa Vieja stands on the west side of Mill Avenue at the south foot of the Salt River bridge at Tempe. Traffic is heavy at the location, with U.S. highways 60 and 70 passing between the restaurant and its twin landmark on the other side of the street. There, almost anomalous in a university town so far from the nation's grain belt, rise the multiple elevators of the Hayden Flour Mills. Looking eastward as a pilot does on

the main runway of Sky Harbor airport, six miles away, the white elevators and buildings of the mill resemble the front sight of a rifle aimed precisely at Hayden's Butte. Planes taking off follow the bed of the Salt River, passing only a few hundred yards above and north of La Casa Vieja and the Hayden Flour Mills. Each time a jet plane thunders into the sky to the east, the streamer of smudge it leaves behind seems to punctuate the lively biographies of the two men, father and son, whose remarkable achievements and careers have revolved about this site.

Within two generations for the Hayden family the full span of the history of the American Southwest has unrolled. The father, buried at Double Butte Cemetery about three miles from the old family home, had helped create that pioneer chapter of Western history characterized by oxen pulling wagonloads of merchandise westward along the Santa Fe Trail more than 120 years ago. The son, who served longer in the United States Congress than anybody in our national history—from February 1912 to January 1969—recently retired to Tempe, flying back to his birthplace from Washington in less than half a day.

The splendid, unprecedented service of CARL HAYDEN to Arizona as its Representative in Congress from 1912 to 1926 and as United States Senator for 42 years more will be felt in Arizona for generations to come. Revered beyond the strictures of partisanship in his native state, his retirement came when he was 91 years old. Returning to his home town, he opened an office in the handsome new library at Arizona State University, named the Charles Trumbull Hayden Library in honor of his father. There, surrounded by mementos of his political career, he turned his attention to the hobby that had engaged his leisure during the fifty-seven years he spent in Washington. All during that time Senator HAYDEN had collected information about the pioneers of Arizona. His focus was upon these residents of Arizona listed in the federal censuses of 1860 and 1870 and the special census of 1864 taken a few months after the Territory of Arizona was erected separate from New Mexico. These pioneers who interested Senator HAYDEN and whose life stories he has collected were his father's contemporaries, many of them old friends of the family when CARL was a small boy, and visitors to their home in Tempe.

Senator HAYDEN's avid appreciation of pioneer accomplishments is an extension of his respect and admiration for his father. It is no less than amazing that two generations within one family could encompass and be involved in such a wide scope of regional history, from the days of Apache terror before the Civil War to times of racial and educational unrest during the unpopular war in Vietnam. This was in part due to the longevity of Senator HAYDEN, but also because he was a child of a September marriage. Senator HAYDEN's father was 52 years old and his mother 34 when CARL was born. By then his father already had spent 30 years on the Western frontier in important pioneering roles. He was a pioneer among pioneers, well known from

the Missouri River to the Sea of Cortez as a freighter and a Yankee merchant.

Charles Trumbull Hayden was born in the little village of Haydens near Windsor, Connecticut on April 4, 1825. "His ancestors were of the good old Puritan stock and had lived in or near Windsor for seven generations before him." His father died of a fever when the boy was only six. He grew up on a small farm, but at sixteen began clerking in a store in Warehouse Point on the Connecticut River. At nineteen he went to New York to prepare himself for the law but his health failing him he soon afterwards went south by sea to Old Point Comfort near Hampton Roads, Virginia, and there engaged himself in teaching school. At the end of the year he returned home but soon left for the West again, this time over the Alleghenies by stage coach, passing through Kentucky where he met Henry Clay at his home.¹

Young Hayden continued his travels to New Albany, Indiana, where he taught school the following winter. Then significantly, he crossed the Mississippi to teach near St. Louis, Missouri, where by sheer force he subdued a difficult gang of boys. Hayden did not relish strife in the classroom. Abruptly, he turned his back on the teaching profession at the age of twenty-three, entering upon his career as a merchant by accepting a position as clerk in the store of William G. Moore at Wayne City, Missouri.

Missouri flourished in the commerce that had developed with the opening of the Sante Fe Trail. This was further stimulated by the activity of the Mexican War which sent Missouri Volunteers all the way to California and southward into Mexico, and with the increasing caravans of travelers moving westward toward the Rocky Mountains and along the Oregon Trail. St. Louis, where Hayden had first paused, had become the pioneer trading center in the opening of the Great West. It had grown strong with the fur trade and as the central hinge of steamer commerce on the heartland river systems of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio. By the time Hayden reached Missouri the fur trade was in decline, but ordinary trade continued to expand. The riverbank was crowded with goods to supply restless Americans steaming southward toward emerging Texas or northwesterly into the Oregon country. Manifest destiny now was the doctrine of American expansion. From pulsating St. Louis the flow of goods and men and the mainstream of opportunity lay to the west. Young Hayden moved with the tide. At Independence, Missouri, from which the metropolis of Kansas City grew, he worked as a clerk, carefully noting that freighters were returning from Santa Fe rich with profit from the New Mexicans' passion for American goods.

Hayden decided to give up the security of his paid job for the greater risks and opportunities of trading to Santa Fe. He ventured out on the Trail when its courageous masters were the Western thrust of American enterprise. First he went down to Santa Fe as the representative of his

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Missouri merchant employer, but soon afterwards was shipping his own goods and finally bought his own wagons and more than a dozen span of oxen to dare the dangers of Indian raids and extremes of weather on the plains. It was a calculated risk, that could yield handsome returns—if one returned.

On March 14, 1848, only a few weeks after the accidental discovery of gold in California but considerably before the fact was known in the Midwest or East, Hayden wrote to his mother from Independence that he planned two trips across the prairies to Santa Fe that summer.³ He asked her to purchase and ship to him by June 1st if possible, an order of goods that included two dozen clocks, a dozen pair each of hip boots, thick boots, thick shoes, and calf boots, pocket dictionaries in Spanish and English, four dozen playing cards, novels of the day and other trade goods—and also for himself, one fine black Italian cravat, one pair of fine kid gloves, a pair of suspenders and other personal items.

That letter was a testimonial of the young man's supreme confidence in himself; it was also a token of Yankee trading ingenuity, and a prophesy of the path Charles Trumbull Hayden would follow for the remaining years of his life. He was to be trader and merchant, an exponent of free enterprise, an investor and builder, a man of thrift and also of generosity, a person of great vision and foresight but sadly one also to suffer many shattered dreams. A pioneer who endured danger and personal disaster, Hayden overcame these odds to leave Arizona a name everywhere respected and revered—a legacy more valuable than his physical estate. He was survived by his wife, two daughters, and by the one son whose own career was to merit the fond hopes that his father bequeathed him along with but a fraction of the worldly goods he had earned.

This paper can do no more than barely introduce the highlights of Charles Trumbull Hayden's remarkable career. Sadly, no biography—and only a brief newspaper article or two—have been published which attempt to record his contributions to Arizona.

Having profited by his foray into the Santa Fe trade, Hayden in the next several years penetrated into the Comanche and Seminole country as a wagon trader in the closer Indian Territory. He was a man of considerable wealth when again he turned westward to New Mexico in the mid-1850s. The next year or two we find his teams and wagons coursing up and down the Rio Grande Valley, reaching the Mesilla Valley and even Chihuahua Mexico. Following the Gadsden Purchase and the establishment in the area of mining by the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, we find Charles Trumbull Hayden arriving in southern Arizona in 1858 on the first overland mail coach. Thereafter, to the end of his life, he was an Arizonan, but never a sedentary one. He traveled widely, to Guaymas on the Gulf of California; to San Diego and San Francisco; to Kansas City and Chicago; even to his old

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home in Connecticut with stops in New York to purchase goods for the stores he established everywhere he saw opportunity beckoning.

Hayden is remembered in Arizona mainly in four branches of enterprise: As a miller, a freighter, a merchant and a farmer. He was an incomparable entrepreneur. It was as a miller that he made his greatest success. He established the Hayden Mills, a landmark on the south bank of the Salt River at Tempe, and 98 years later Arizona's only major flour mill.

As a freighter: the Hayden teams of mules and oxen crisscrossed the Southwest before there were roads and while the Apache scourge took the lives of both freighters and stock. It was as a freighter he first came to Arizona, hauling U.S. Army supplies and mining equipment. Every shipping center in the Southwest knew the Hayden outfits—Santa Fe and Tucson, Chihuahua City, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Fort Smith, Ark., Independence, Mo., Port San Vaca, Texas, Prescott, Phoenix, San Diego, Los Angeles, Hardyville, Ash Fork, Globe, Fort Apache. The newspapers of the last century were filled with accounts of Hayden teams hauling barley and flour to Prescott and bringing back sawn lumber for houses of Phoenix and Tempe; of hauling manufactured goods from Guaymas that had come around the Horn to San Francisco and then were shipped back to the Gulf of California; of at one time 125 tons of Arizona freight being loaded at the San Diego docks, at a time when a freight wagon could be loaded with only four or five thousand pounds. In the days before the railroad, Charles Trumbull Hayden recalled, "I always hauled my goods in my own wagon trains."

Beside his mill at Tempe he always had a blacksmith shop and a wagon shop. Once he employed five blacksmiths and six carpenters. They were busy repairing the damage done on the nameless trails and roads that the Hayden outfits followed.

He was a Yankee trader who came to the mining country of the Southwest to provide the needs of the miners and the military—not to hunt for gold or silver himself. He had stores in a succession of Arizona towns. In Tubac soon after his arrival in Arizona and well before the Civil War his partner was the well-known Palatine Robinson, reputed to be a Secessionist. During the war Hayden threw his hat in the Union ring, but the movements of his teams once raised some doubts in military circles about his allegiance, so he was induced to haul and trade only for the North.

Hayden opened a business in Tucson just before the Civil War but along with other Union sympathizers left the city when it was occupied by Rebel troops for a few months in 1862. He came back after the California Column had driven the Southern forces back into Texas and made it possible once more for freight outfits to bring in needed goods from Santa Fe and Independence. An early issue of the *Arizona Miner* on March 23, 1864, carried an advertisement for Hayden's store that was as simple as a professional * * * stating simply in a small space:

C. Trumbull Hayden

Merchant

Tucson Arizona

Four weeks later Gov. John N. Goodwin announced the appointment of civil officers for the ninth Judicial District, comprising the southern part of the new Territory, and Hayden was named probate judge. The office required but little of his time, and that could be spared from his business because he again had acquired a partner, Matthew J. Flournoy, an old friend from Hayden's days of trading with the Comanche and Seminole Indians in what is now Oklahoma. Their relationship was dogged with tragedy, the events best told in columns of the *Weekly Arizonian* of Tucson in the consecutive issues of June 26th and July 3rd, 1869:

"Strange Affair:—Mr. Matthew J. Flournoy—firm of Hayden and Flournoy—of this city, has been drinking freely of strong liquors for some time past, and, on Wednesday night last, he arose from his bed and in a half nude condition, mounted a horse and rode away. A party of men went in search of him on the following morning and has not yet returned. The direction which he took, as indicated by a trail discovered by some Mexicans, is toward the mountains west of the valley."

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"Mr. Flournoy, who, it will be remembered rode off from this city on the night of the 23d ult., lost his life in the event. A reward of \$200 having been offered for his recovery, the greatest diligence was exercised in searching for his whereabouts. The return, upon the third day of his absence, of the horse upon which he rode, was regarded as evidence that he had perished; and on the fifth day of his absence he was found dead among the mountains, some twenty-five miles from town. Mr. Flournoy was a shrewd businessmen when not under the influence of liquor."

Three years later Hayden had a new partner in his Tucson enterprises which included wholesale and retail trade in every variety of merchandise. The partner was Newton G. Flournoy, apparently a brother of his former unlucky associate. That partnership was also to be dissolved by tragedy. The younger Flournoy, only 21 and employed by Hayden as his bookkeeper at the time of the 1870 census, was in poor health, and had been for some time when Hayden placed the following notice in the *Arizona Citizen* on August 23, 1873:

TO THE PUBLIC

"The long continued illness of Mr. N. G. Flournoy, junior partner in charge of our house at this place, makes it necessary to close out our stock of goods at Tucson."

"To ladies needing elegant bonnets, dress goods, and ornaments: gentlemen, needing neat and useful hats, coats or suits; farmers, mechanics, artisans, owners of trains and merchants, our great variety of goods selected for you by the experience of the oldest house in the Territory, enables us to offer you all a great variety of articles exactly suited to your wants, while the necessities of liquidation places them at your disposal for prices that are sure to attract your interest and attention.

Charles T. Hayden & Co."

By the time the advertisement was printed in the Tucson paper, young Flournoy had been dead eleven days, passing away at Independence, Missouri, but word had not yet reached Hayden in Arizona Territory.

From December 1873, when he sold the store on Main Street in Tucson to Theodore Welisch, Hayden made Tempe his home and operated a large mercantile store adjacent to La Casa Vieja. The store was in an adobe building that stood just to the south of the family house, and within the area now included within the enlarged steak house at the same location.

Hayden also found time to establish stores with partners or agents at Prescott, where Judge Hezekiah Brooks was his associate; at the mining boom town of Tip Top and its milling adjacent, Gillette; at Sacaton where he was represented by the noted Presbyterian missionary and teacher, Charles H. Cook; and at Wickenburg. In Tempe, he had several kinds of business establishments—the flouring mill; his wholesale and retail stores which sold everything from Electric Soap to medicine and fancy lace; a meat market; a feed yard and livery stable; the blacksmith and wagon shops already mentioned, and several other undertakings.

Hayden's fourth foundation stone in pioneering achievement was as a farmer. While a merchant in Tucson he had raised some foodstuffs and feed on the Torreon Ranch. At Tempe he saw farming and stock-raising as a necessary adjunct to his milling operation, anticipating correctly that his freighting and mercantile endeavor would be supported in part by abundant crops that could be grown in the fertile valley. At the end of his first full year of residence in the Salt River Valley his crews slaughtered 1500 hogs, making them into bacon, hams, lard and soap. The bran from the mill was a major part of their diet. For several years he farmed the full section of land where downtown Tempe now stands, until the demands of the growing town and Territorial Normal School cut into the acreage. Just to the northwest of La Casa Vieja, in the area now occupied by the picnic grounds of Tempe Beach, he planted an orchard that was the showplace of the Salt River Valley. He was the first farmer in the area to venture seriously in citrus culture, putting out 400 trees in the season of 1880. He grew as much as 500 acres of wheat at a time, and a hundred acres of alfalfa to fatten his hogs and keep his mules trim for their pulling chores. A dozen varieties of fruit trees grew in his orchard and several kinds of grapes in his vineyard.

There was also that gentle side of Charles Trumbull Hayden which provided grass and flowers, vines and shrubs, a picket fence and a trellis with roses for the large courtyard of his home.

Charles Trumbull Hayden was not a businessman to the exclusion of civic interest. He had a strong feeling of personal responsibility for the advancement of his community and territory. In 1864 he had served as probate judge in Pima County. In 1874 he accepted a contract to carry the U.S. Mail from Maricopa Wells to Phoenix. He served as foreman of a memorable grand jury in Tucson in 1871 only a short time after the Camp Grant Massacre. The scorching comments of the grand jury reflected the public fervor which had led citizens of Tucson in an attempt to rectify Apache depredations with the equally-depressing attack upon the Indian encampment along Aravipa Creek. He showed equal fortitude as foreman of a grand jury at Phoenix which criticized the citizens for a double lynching in 1879, at the same time calling on the courts for speedier and more realistic application of justice to make lynch law unnecessary. He was elected to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors in 1881. When he resigned 15 months later it was with enthusiastic editorial praise from local newspapers. Soon afterwards his popularity was demonstrated when Hayden, a lifelong Democrat, was nominated for councilman by a Republican county convention attempting to find some way to victory. He declined that honor with humor but was defeated soundly when he ran for a seat on the Territorial Council representing Gila and Maricopa Counties.

He was chairman of the first Board of Trustees of the Territorial Normal School at Tempe which he had so much to do with creating. Several newspaper items at the time praised him for selling 20 acres of choice land in the heart of Tempe to the Territory for only \$800 when the fair market value was at least \$2000. In 1882 he was the fourth largest taxpayer in Maricopa County, exceeded only by the Southern Pacific Railroad and Central Arizona Mining Company which had now opened the Vulture Mine, and the mercantile firm of Goldman and Company.

Hayden headed a committee challenging the attempted Spanish land grant fraud of James Addison Reavis. He was rewarded with public scorn for proposing, following the great flood of 1891, that the new iron railroad bridge that was to be built across the Salt River at Tempe should include a wagon road—although his would doom his own ferry business. He was so enthusiastic about the nomination of William Jennings Bryan after the Cross-of-Gold speech in 1896 that Hayden, by this time growing old and in ill health, wrecked his buggy after a breakneck, whoop-it-up dash down the main street of Tempe. He gave careful attention to a plan to form Butte County out of the eastern half of Maricopa County in 1897. Only a few months before his death he accepted appointment as a delegate to the National Irrigation Congress being held in Montana.

His life was busy, energetic, and productive. He did not marry until he was 50 years of age and his bride, Sally Davis, was 32. They had four children: CARL TRUMBULL; Sara who was called Sallie and who for many years after her graduation from Stanford University was a member of the teaching faculty at the college her father helped to establish; Mary, whom Tempe knew as Mapes; and another little girl, Annie, who died in 1885. Hayden was a tender father. Perhaps late parenthood gave him this great capacity for affection. Certainly it provided him with the poise and strength to deliver a graveside tribute at his daughter's funeral as his many friends, including Indians, and Mormons from the new settlements of Jonesville and Mesa City, gathered for that service on September 10, 1885.⁸ Few men have the courage to speak so eloquently in an hour of grief. The grave of little Annie was opened in the garden of the Hayden home, as he spoke these words:

"Friends and Neighbors:—What is the lesson of the hour? Less than forty hours since the beautiful form that is now consigned to the grave was bright with life and activity, the joy of us all.

"She ate too much fruit; we were not wise enough to relieve her of the surfeit and in less than twenty hours her sweet spirit had left us. We need knowledge. Let us earnestly seek, find and impart it to mankind.

"To those dear friends that have with us enjoyed the dear two and one half years of her sunny life and through her drank in the spirit of love I would say her spirit will now hover around you urging you to good works.

"To the dear brother and sister I would say Annie is an angel now. The love you bore her will inspire her bright spirit to lead you on to deeds of love and charity.

"To the dear mother to whom every sound of those tiny feet, the graceful motion of those beautiful arms, the gentle touch of those tiny hands, the sprightly face alive with intelligence, and eyes that spoke their love through the accents of light, all called forth the fathomless love of a mother's heart that will soon draw around her that angelic spirit who will be her companion for all eternity, and who is now enjoying the love of our friends who have gone before us over the river we call Death.

"From the supreme power of the boundless love of a mother's heart, that has ever been the bright unfailing star that leads all near on to noble deeds and actions, we know God is love. This richest inheritance comes to all born in cottage, palace, or under a tree.

"As in this sweet child we can read in her life the bounteous flow of love she has inspired, we know she will ever shine as an everlasting blossom in heaven."

Fifteen years later in 1900, as Charles Trumbull Hayden himself was buried at Double Butte Cemetery, his son CARL, a recent graduate of Stanford University who had taken over the family business only the year before, showed

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equal spirit when with profound respect he eulogized his father as a pioneer builder. CARL evidently wrote notes for the funeral message as he waited in the Williams Hotel at Maricopa for the arrival of the Southern Pacific train bringing his sister Sallie home for their father's funeral. His first three pages of those notes have survived the passage of years. They are now preserved as a cherished part of the Hayden Family Papers in the Arizona Collection in the Charles Trumbull Hayden Memorial Library at Arizona State University.

Studies of Arizona history have revealed no pioneer who was more ambitious for the advancement and progress of Arizona than Charles Trumbull Hayden. The list of plans and schemes and undertakings to which he gave support and funds is almost endless. To mention a few:

On November 17, 1870—more than three years before he was able to terminate his Tucson business affairs and move to Tempe, and a year before the date generally given for Hayden's entering business life in Tempe—he joined with three other men in organizing the Hayden Milling and Farming Ditch Company.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, have taken up and do claim for milling, farming and other purposes, sections 28 and 29, Government survey, on the south side of Salt River, taking in two Buttes on either side the main road from Phoenix to Gila River, and all persons are hereby notified of the same.

Charles T. Hayden
J. W. Fields
A. F. Garrett
E. K. Brown *

Their announced plan was to homestead the two sections of land which included the buttes, and to dig an irrigation ditch to bring much of that land under cultivation as well as furnish water power for a grist mill. Thus the Hayden milling enterprise was launched. Shortly thereafter Jack Swilling was in charge of a crew of men hired by Hayden to start bringing water to the land. He purchased shares in the McKinney-Kirkland Ditch, the first to be taken out of the Salt River along its south bank. To obtain delivery of the water Hayden directed Swilling and his workmen to bring it around the south flank of the buttes to the west side, where a drop of 23 or 24 feet was to furnish power to turn the stones of the mill. After emerging from the mill race the water would be directed westerly in a ditch that was to irrigate crops and the orchard that was being planted by summer.

Having begun his investment in the Salt River Valley with the Hayden Milling and Farming Ditch Company, he never ceased efforts to broaden the economic base of the community. All his lifetime he was the town's principal

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employer. Newspapers frequently told of new enterprises he had undertaken, either alone or with working partners. He traveled a great deal promoting and advertising buying and selling. In the winter of 1873 the Hayden Ferry was in operation making it possible for travelers to cross the river during the flood-swollen months when the Salt carried the melting snow of the high mountain country. During one rainy summer in 1884, the ferry was pulled loose from its mooring and lost downstream three times. Each time it was towed back to the crossing and new cable and ropes were strung across the river to restore traffic. Once a smaller boat owned by Hayden was pirated by boat-thieves. Since they were not caught, history fails to tell whether in pioneer Arizona the penalty for piracy was the same as for horse thieves. The boat was found at Gila Bend, which shows that the Salt and Gila were running strong. At another time he had that boat hauled by wagon to the Gila River on the road to Maricopa Wells when the Gila was in flood and its ferries had washed away.

As early as 1874 Hayden was energetically urging citizens of Arizona to give support to projected plans of the Texas-Pacific Railroad to extend its lines westward from Texas through southern Arizona, advocating a river crossing at Ehrenberg because that would bring the main line through the Salt River Valley.

Even before the flour mill was in operation at Tempe, Hayden had led a party eastward along the Salt River into the Sierra Anchas to cut logs and float them down the Salt River to Tempe. He hoped to have the Hayden Ditch at the same time provide waterpower for a flour mill and a sawmill. High up-river the men cut Ponderosa pine logs. They fashioned one into a canoe, then took to the canyons of the Salt in an attempt to drive the logs down to the Salt River Valley. The effort failed, the narrow canyons and boulders of the river jamming and tearing the logs and upsetting the improvised canoe. Ever resourceful, Hayden turned up the Verde, thinking it the next-best stream to provide logs for the needs of central Arizona. When this effort failed also, he salvaged part of the idea, at least, by devising a power take-off at the mill to operate power saws in his carpenter shop.

During his boyhood in Connecticut he saw the potential of using flatboats to haul goods. Before the Hayden Mill was ready to grind wheat, a flatboat loaded with five tons of grain at Hayden's Ferry was floated down the Salt to the point where the Swilling Canal took off from the north bank of the river, and then was poled along that canal for delivery to Helling's Mill at the present site of the state asylum. It was a unique effort, possibly one of the few times when canals in Arizona were used to transport farm produce.

Notwithstanding the fact that the small village on the Salt was first called Butte City and then Hayden's Ferry, a Tucson newspaper credited Hayden himself with giving it the name of Tempe. On April 23, 1892, the *Tempe News* reprinted a long article that had appeared in the *Tucson Citizen* a few days before reporting on a visit Hayden had made to the southern city. After

recalling Arizona's battle for existence, the writer turned to comments on Hayden's involvement in the development of Tempe:

"He it was who settled that country first and gave that beautiful locality its classic name, after a narrow valley or gorge, about four and one half miles in the northeast of Thessaly, between Olympus and Ossa, through which flows the river Peneus. The classic poets praise it for its matchless beauty, and hence the name became with them a synonym for any lovely vale. The scenery of the classic valley of Tempe, above named, is characterized by wild grandeur rather than by soft sylvan charms. How appropriate the name. And how readily did Mr. Hayden conceive the idea of giving the valley by the buttes the name of Tempe. His conception was classic, and his home has not been misnamed."

This corrects the tradition that Tempe was named by Darrell Duppa, the sodden English remittance man who named Phoenix. Hayden's education was the equal of Duppa's. He too knew the Greek classics, and moreover, was a man of absolute sobriety. Hayden wouldn't sell liquor in his stores, ever, possibly a reaction to his unhappy experience with his Tucson partner, Matthew Flournoy, whose death came during a drinking bout. Although Hayden would not sell liquor, newspaper accounts of the many gala social affairs held at Hayden's first home in La Casa Vieja and later in the Hayden country home two miles east of the town mentioned cake being served with wine. He was not a prohibitionist, but he believed in moderation.

La Casa Vieja was the first house in Tempe to have running water and the first with wooden floors. The first pressure water system in town was developed by Hayden with tanks on the butte to provide fire protection for his mill, and water for his home and stores.

Sugar cane was one of the early crops grown in the Salt River Valley. In 1878 Hayden imported a cane crusher and soon had a sugar factory in operation, turning out the brown bar sugar the Mexicans call *panoche*. He maintained a business agent in Mexico—Don Antonio Perez—to look after his freighting interests and to purchase goods for his stores in Arizona.

By 1880, as the fields of grain spread with the development of more canals on the south side of the river. Hayden imported a steam threshing machine and headers and reapers. He hired crews to do custom threshing for farmers who lacked such equipment.

Several books and articles on the Mormon colonization of Arizona have paid high honor to Hayden for the liberal credit and the jobs he provided the early settlers of Lehi and Mesa. At one time the town of Mesa was called Hayden in his honor.

In March 1880 Hayden hired eleven residents of the Mormon settlement, headed by Bishop A. F. Macdonald, to begin building the first road to extend eastward from Mesa toward the new mining camp of Globe. He and Macdonald surveyed a wagon route that substantially is the path followed by U.S.

60 today, and at his expense that first bit of mountain road was clawed out of the resisting rock with pick, shovel and crowbar.

A mile and a half west of Hayden's Ferry, he developed a lime kiln. A rock quarry at the northeast corner of the easternmost of the two buttes provided stone for foundations of Old Main, the largest of the Normal School buildings for a long while, a building still standing on the Tempe campus.

As the town began to grow he built a new blacksmith and wagon shop and added a second story over them to provide an office for the town's first newspaper, initially published by James H. McClintock and then for a half-century by the tireless Curt Miller. He had a livery yard and feed yard in partnership with J. T. Dennis. He planted carp in a fish pond to give some variety to the diet of local residents. When 20 families of Mormon colonists arrived from Utah in 1883 seeking homesites, he sold them half a section of his land—on credit, of course—and then smiled tolerantly when they started their own cooperative store and no longer patronized his mercantile establishment.

He took the leadership in promoting and financing railroad called Quijotoa, Tempe and Phoenix Wagon and Railroad Company. He sent work crews at his own expense to build a wagon road to serve the new mining boom town of Quijotoa in the Papago country. He accepted the chairmanship of a committee to undertake proper efforts to defeat the "iniquitous fraud" perpetrated by James Addison Reavis.

He imported, at different times, purebred Galloway and Pole-Angus cattle to improve the herds of the Salt River Valley. He shipped cattle as far as Chicago, making Tempe one of the first centers in Arizona for feeding range animals imported from Mexico, fattening them on the alfalfa of the local farms. The Tempe Free Liberal Library was established in one room of his own home in 1888, free to anybody who could read. He shipped carloads of home-grown raisins to St. Louis and Chicago, and went to the Columbia Exposition in Chicago in 1893 to sell several carloads of honey from Tempe apiaries.

With Charles D. Poston—who was born in Kentucky the same year that Hayden was born in Connecticut—he went into the mountains east of Mesa to survey a railroad line to supplant or supplement the wagon road to Globe. The two men, then 68, took a team as far as Superior but from there on rode burros on their exploration of the rugged mountains.

After building a new home on a farm two miles east of town, he converted La Casa Vieja into a hotel, adding a second story with eight rooms that, unfortunately, did not pay for themselves. Earlier he had added a row of rooms along the north side of the structure for the many single men employed in the Hayden enterprises. As many as 30 employees sat down to dinner at the huge table supervised by Mrs. Hayden and her Mexican helpers.

Hayden sold 305 acres of his holdings to the pioneer Tombstone lumber dealer, L. W. Blinn, for development of a townsite and subdivision at the site of present Tempe. This led to rather far-fetched plans for building a hotel on top of Hayden's Butte and a cable tramway to take customers to a restaurant

there, but Hayden withheld the butte from the sale. Blinn and his associates were to develop the present Tempe townsite. Soon there was a Bank of Tempe, with Hayden as one of the stockholders and directors.

In association with his old friend, Charles D. Poston, Michael Wormser, the Valley's largest landowner, and Charles Goldman, another merchant Hayden, was an incorporator of the Arizona Sugar Company which in 1892 hoped to build a large sugar factory on the southside. He had many business dealings with Wormser, who had come into possession of vast tracts of land south of the river and became sole owner of the Broadway Ditch, which derived much of its water from the Hayden Mill tail-race.

The tragic death of little Annie in September 1885 marked the beginning of a period in which the Hayden enterprises suffered several setbacks. He traveled so much that actual day-to-day operations of his business efforts had to be entrusted to hired hands. Some of these were dependable and honorable, like Albert J. Peters, but there were several others who embezzled and absconded with funds belonging to Hayden. One pretended to drown in the Salt River but turned up later in Argentina and then in New Orleans. Several were caught but only one was ever convicted, and he for only a 15-month term in prison. In most instances Hayden refused to file charges. Hayden was not careful about credit. He shared the problems of his neighbors and extended credit often beyond their ability to repay. The *Arizona Republican* put it succinctly, saying Hayden's "business methods have at times been severely criticized on account of his lavish benevolence coupled with eccentricities . . ."

Without dams to hold back the winter and spring floods, the rampaging Salt River cut into his orchards and melted adobe buildings near the mill, at the same time destroying crops of farmers who subsequently could not pay their bills. Fire wiped out a warehouse. Trusted employees stole from him, and when hardship hit his customers he burned up the ledgers showing their indebtedness to give them a new start. Three times creditors had to take a hand, temporary at least, in the management of the Hayden enterprises. Once his friends Michael Wormser and Neils Peterson took charge until accounts were collected and bills paid. Twice the San Francisco firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. placed Joseph A Ford in charge of the properties. But each time the business was restored by the efforts of creditors who respected Hayden's integrity and understood his generosity. He might not have been a hard-nosed collector and businessman, but he was a tower of strength in a town that gradually grew larger and more prosperous with his leadership.

But Hayden had not always been popular. Debtors are not universally appreciative of their benefactors. Doers suffer the criticism of those less energetic. His business rivals sometimes circulated unfavorable comments. Hayden was outspoken. Although he was the beloved friend and patron of the Mormon colonists in the Salt River Valley, in 1885 he felt compelled to denounce publicly their practice of polygamy. As late as 1891 he was still trying to obtain compensation from the federal government for Apache

destruction of a wagon train in 1886. He was a loyal friend of the Puma Indians living along the Salt and Gila, but urged punitive action against hostile Apaches. He became involved in water litigation in the trying years when farmers in the Salt River Valley were overdrawing the available surface flow and in that dilemma were trying to find a just method of dividing the stream's flow, a plan that could not be achieved until the Theodore Roosevelt Dam was built. These controversies, added to the business reverses and failing health, robbed his last years of the pleasure and glory he deserved.

CARL HAYDEN was graduated in the class of 1896 from the Territorial Normal School and then went to Stanford University. In 1899 he was back in Tempe, taking charge of the family business and incorporating as the C. T. Hayden Co., with himself as president and his sisters as Vice President and Secretary. His father was now 74 and failing. Charles Trumbull Hayden died in February of 1900, after giving 42 years of sterling life to the up-building of Arizona.

"The funeral of Hon. Charles T. Hayden took place Tuesday afternoon and not withstanding the disagreeable weather the procession was the largest ever seen on the southside. The services were conducted by W. A. Macdonald of Mesa, an old-time friend of the deceased. CARL, the eldest child, delivered a five-minute address which embodied a sketch of his father's life from the time he left his New England home and entered upon his struggle with the world, up to the time of his death. The story was one of manful struggle and honorable and useful achievements—a story that any son might well be proud to relate of his father. The music was conducted by Prof. James L. Johnston. The remains were laid to rest in Double Butte Cemetery."⁵

Young CARL was thrust into mercantile enterprises he did not particularly relish, and was burdened with large debts resulting from his father's generosity and bad luck. He operated the business only a few years before returning to a political career. Fortunately, he was able to sell the stock of goods in the general merchandise store to John S. Armstrong who was a merchant in Tempe at that time. Later he leased the flour mill to Alfred J. Peters, one of his father's former partners, at a good rental. He began his political career by being elected Maricopa County Treasurer, then its sheriff, and in 1912 became the new state's first Congressman. His own career has also been filled with dedication to Arizona's development. It is an epilogue of triumph to the remarkable pioneering successes of his father.

NOTES

The material for this sketch of the life of Charles Trumbull Hayden was drawn largely from items appearing in Arizona newspapers and from original documents in the Hayden Family Papers at the Charles Trumbull Hayden Memorial Library, Arizona State University. Many of the newspaper items are to be found in the Charles Trumbull Hayden folder. Hayden Files,

Footnote at end of article.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson. The pictures are from the Hayden Family Papers. The author is Curator of the Arizona Collection in the Hayden Library and a former Sheriff of the Phoenix Corral of The Westerners. He is a Lecturer in History, Arizona State University; Executive Vice-President of the Arizona Historical Foundation; a director of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society; and a member of the Arizona Historical Advisory Commission.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Holograph notes of CARL HAYDEN of Eulogy delivered at the funeral of Charles Trumbull Hayden, February 7, 1900, Hayden Family Papers, Charles Trumbull Hayden Library, Arizona State University.

² Letter from Charles Trumbull Hayden, Independence, Mo., March 14, 1948, to his mother, Mrs. Mary H. Heath, Warehouse Point, Conn. Hayden Family Papers.

³ *Weekly Phoenix Herald*, September 10, 1885, 2:5.

⁴ *Weekly Arizona Miner*, December 10, 1870, 3:4.

⁵ *Tempe News*, February 10, 1900: 3:5.

WEDNESDAY, *February 9, 1972.*

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, a longtime administrative assistant to the late Senator CARL HAYDEN was Roy Elson, presently the vice president of the National Association of Broadcasters, who has paid a wonderful tribute to Senator HAYDEN. It is short, and I should like to read it. He writes as follows:

Now an age has ended. The great heart of CARL HAYDEN at last is still—after more than three billion beats, or one for everyone on earth. He was a strange man from a world now gone, believing in actions above words, principle above politics. He was as old-fashioned as the frontier from which he came; and as modern as the national highway system he fathered. He was one of the first activists, and one of the last practical men in government. He was, in every fiber, a servant of the people—never believing it ought to be the other way around.

As he was for so many others, he was my teacher, my example and my friend. If there is anything beyond this life, we may be sure that CARL HAYDEN is sitting under the trees with old friends—with Presidents and cowboys—swapping stories about the Arizona he loved and worked for, and the West he came from so very long ago.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, last week when the death of our beloved colleague, CARL HAYDEN, was announced, I was in the Chamber and spoke then a few words of the grief I felt. I attended his funeral service in Arizona. Today I should like to say a little more about what CARL HAYDEN meant to the country—and to me.

It is not easy to put into words the depth of my admiration for this quiet, soft-spoken, but enormously influential man who was here in our midst such a short time ago. His presence will always be felt here. His indomitable spirit will linger on after most of the rest of us have gone, to be marvelled over by those who come after us.

CARL HAYDEN served in Congress longer than anyone else in history. As President pro tempore of the Senate he was third in line for the Presidency, and after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he was second in line—the Nation's Acting Vice President. He belongs among the important men of our times.

Yet he was among the most self-effacing of men, totally unaffected by the arrogance of power. He wielded his great influence in a quiet, unassuming manner, striving always to be fair and impartial, and to see that those things were done which should be done to move America forward. He was instrumental in establishing the modern formula for the Federal aid to highway programs, and he consistently backed legislation to assure the full and wise development of the Nation's natural resources—our land, our water, our forests.

It was my pleasure to work with him in achieving his greatest legislative goal for his State of Arizona—the central Arizona project. I chaired hearings on this project during the long and arduous drive for his passage, and rejoiced with him when his bill was enacted only a short time before he retired.

There is not one of us who served with CARL HAYDEN who is not indebted to him in some way. He drew from his wisdom, his skill, his vast knowledge of Senate traditions and rules to help us. He always had an open and inquiring mind when I talked with him, and if he found a project to be of value or a request to be valid, he never stinted in his assistance. I considered him my great and good friend and I mourn his passing.

CARL HAYDEN spoke seldom in the Senate. He did not consider himself an orator. But I think none of us shall forget the words he

spoke on May 6, 1968, when he announced his retirement. Paraphrasing the words of the Old Testament, he said, simply:

There is a time of war and a time of peace, a time to keep and a time to cast away, a time to weep and a time to laugh, a time to stand and a time to stand aside.

He knew his time had come to retire, and he knew how to say that it had. If tears welled up in his eyes, they welled up in the eyes of many of his colleagues also.

As I said earlier, my only compensating thought in contemplating the death of CARL HAYDEN is that he had 94 years of full living, and half a century of tremendous service to his country. He left his imprint on our times, and he will never be forgotten. The standards of public service he set will be a shining goal for many in the years to come. America is fortunate to have had a man of the greatness and dedication in the U.S. Congress for 56 years.

TUESDAY, *February 15, 1972.*

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, it was with a very deep personal sadness that I learned of the passing of our former colleague and friend, CARL HAYDEN of Arizona.

He entered Congress when Arizona entered the Union, and remained a faithful and effective member until his retirement in 1968. As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, he was directly involved with the great resource projects that have aided in the growth and development of our country, particularly of the West from whence he came. I could talk about his great contribution to the development of the natural resources of our Nation, but these historic achievements are well known. Today, I want to dwell on more than these important milestones that mark the public career of this great American. I want to remember CARL HAYDEN, the man.

CARL HAYDEN was more than just a Senator and revered Senator to the junior Senator from Washington. Indeed, from the time I en-

tered Congress 31 years ago, he was like a father to me. I knew him to be a kind, gentle, and warm human being who cared about his fellow man. He had one of the most impressive careers in American political life in the history of the Republic, yet he lived a life of simplicity, fairness, and honesty. His fine character earned him the respect not only of his colleagues but of all who knew him.

It is quite true that with his passing a splendid chapter in the history of the West has come to a close. But all that he accomplished during his lifetime will live on to make a better life for his fellow citizens and their children.

This is the real monument to CARL HAYDEN—a wonderful memory of a constructive and dedicated lifetime of service to others. I shall miss him greatly, but to have known him has enriched my life.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, one cannot help being awed by the accomplishments, and touched by the memory, of a truly great American who graced the Halls of the Congress for more than 56 years—our late, beloved colleague, Senator CARL HAYDEN.

CARL HAYDEN's greatness did not derive from the fact that he lived for 94 years or that no man ever served his State and our Nation in the Congress for a longer period of time. His greatness had a much deeper and firmer foundation. It was grounded in his extraordinary ability and capacity, his remarkable personality and the effective accomplishment of all he undertook. These attributes were, in turn, cloaked by simplicity, humility, and gentility, and were coupled with an unequalled patience and devotion to duty.

It was my privilege and pleasure to serve with CARL HAYDEN in the U.S. Senate for 26 years. During that time, I served with him for 20 years as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and during 14 years of that period, he was my chairman.

Our association, on a continuing basis, was one of my most rewarding experiences. CARL HAYDEN had a remarkable way of approaching any problem before him. Whether presiding over the Senate, as President pro tempore, listening to requests for funds from committee chairmen, when he served as chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, or patiently listening to justifications from executive branch agency heads in their quest for appro-

priations with which to run their agencies, Senator HAYDEN always maintained that wonderful balance, genteel manner, incisive insight, and calm demeanor which were his hallmark throughout his legislative service.

In paying tribute to the memory and accomplishments of CARL HAYDEN, we pay tribute to the American way of life, for he was the epitome of all things that made this Nation great—continuous devotion to duty, a lifelong dedication to a strong, free America, and tireless efforts on behalf of his country.

CARL HAYDEN has gone to his eternal rest. But as an unknown poet has said:

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpet, ring no bells; but the book of life the
shining record tells.

CARL HAYDEN spoke little. He sounded no trumpet, he rang no bells. But the magnitude of his accomplishments will live on, as the book of life the shining record tells.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, the recent death of former Senator CARL HAYDEN brought back fond memories to many persons, including one of my fellow New Hampshirites, Bob Monahan, who is a former member of our State's legislature as well as a friend. Bob now writes a column for the Granite State Gazette, whose circulation is mainly in the Lebanon-Hanover area of New Hampshire. In his column of February 3 he recounted the memorable meeting he had with Senator HAYDEN during World War II.

I ask unanimous consent that the column be printed in the Record, so that the interesting incident described by Bob can be brought to the attention of the late CARL HAYDEN's friends and admirers throughout the entire Nation.

There being no objection, the column was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SENATOR CARL T. HAYDEN

(By Bob Monahan)

The Portland-Oakland sleeper was crowded, as it always was during the hectic years of World War II. We were returning alone to San Francisco from a trip into Oregon to check the latest Jap balloon-bomb discovery in the National Forests of that tinder-dry State.

Because we had to hop off about midnight at Shasta City, where the headquarters of the Shasta National Forest was located, we had not tried to reserve a berth, preferring to doze in one of the coaches. Beside us, also dozing, was an elderly gentleman who looked remarkably familiar.

On a hunch, we asked him if he knew Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona. He not only knew him but was he. Then, he explained that he was heading for the Bay Area but wanted very much to see Shasta Dam near Redding, where we were due about 3 a.m. How could he get from the station to the gigantic dam across the Sacramento River at that time of night?

We took a chance, explaining that we were disembarking at a whistle stop in about an hour, that a furnished U.S. Forest Service guest house which my key would unlock was within a block of the station, and that I'd get him over to the dam the next morning. That looked good to him, and so it proved to be, especially as he was having a bad night.

The next day I commandeered the Forest Supervisor's car, drove the Senator to the dam, where his visit was a complete surprise but the red carpet was not long in being rolled out. After all, HAYDEN was then chairman of the Senate Committee in charge of all irrigation, reclamation and related projects in the entire country.

The Senator insisted that I accompany him as we passed thru the heavily guarded entrance and were shown the insides of the tremendous dam. We even had a substantial lunch together at the special table reserved for the general contractor and his associates. True to my promise, I managed to get him back to the Southern Pacific to connect with the next southbound train.

They buried Senator HAYDEN last week in his beloved Arizona, four years after retirement. At the age of 94 he had served more years in Congress than any other man. During those 56 years he spent 41 in the Senate, where a colleague named Truman is reported as calling him "the silent senator."

The UPI lead paragraph in its obituary referred to him as "laconic." That he may have been, but when we parted company in Shasta City, he minced no words in urging me to get in touch with him, if I ever needed help. It developed that he had been a sick man when we talked him off that crowded train, that he had very much wanted to see for the first time the largest dam then under construction, and was one not to forget personal assistance.

During his 14 years as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, there were times when I was tempted to play my trump card, but I never did and am glad I never had to.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

WEDNESDAY, *February 16, 1972.*

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, we were all saddened by the recent death of CARL HAYDEN. This distinguished man represented his State of Arizona in the Congress of the United States from the time it entered the Union until he voluntarily retired at the end of his term in January 1969. His first service was in the House of Representatives from 1912 until 1927, when he moved over to the Senate where he served until 1969. This long congressional service was a tremendous record and his representation of his State and the Nation as a whole has never been exceeded by any person.

I had the privilege of knowing Senator HAYDEN from the time that I entered Congress in January 1937 throughout his long career here. As chairman for many years of the Appropriations Committee and as President pro tempore of the Senate for his last 12 years, he rendered great service to the entire Nation. He was a man to whom his colleagues were glad to turn for advice and assistance. He was gentle; he was dedicated. We missed him greatly when he left the Senate, and we shall long miss him now that he has passed on from this earth. I mourn with all his death.

THURSDAY, *February 17, 1972.*

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President the Nation, the West, and Arizona have lost a great man. CARL HAYDEN was truly a man of the American West. He descended from pioneer stock that first settled what is now Tempe, Ariz. He was a frontier sheriff. Elected to the Congress in the year Arizona was first admitted to the Union, he served his country and his State for 57 years. His tireless devotion helped to bring prosperity and unparalleled growth to his State and the Southwest.

Two things stand out in my mind about CARL HAYDEN. The first concerns his feelings for his country. Although he served in Congress longer than any other man and was in his nineties when he retired, CARL HAYDEN never opposed progressive legislation if he felt it was for the good of the country. He was never heard to say, "That's not

the way we used to do it in the good old days." He always favored new ideas. A perfect example of this was his senatorial staff. One would think that a man of his age and power in the Senate would surround himself with his cronies. But that was not CARL HAYDEN's way. He always had a young staff—usually a third his age—with young ideas, and he listened to what they had to say.

The second is a story I heard about this great man that shows the kind of stuff he was made of. A woman walked into the Senator's office one day and told him she had been deserted by her husband and stranded in Washington with their small child. The woman said she was originally from northern Arizona, and she felt Senator HAYDEN was the only one she could turn to for help. She had spent her last money on her child, and she finished her story with the simple words, "Senator, I'm hungry." Senator HAYDEN rose from behind his desk, took the woman by the arm, and led her to the Senate cafeteria where he bought her lunch. He then got her a job on a committee staff, and was rewarded by the fact that she held that job until she had put her child through college and had become a grandmother. All that Senator HAYDEN had to say about the incident was that he knew she was a good woman, and he knew she would do a good job.

This is the kind of a man that builds nations. Quietly, industriously, he works in the service of his country. But while he is nationbuilding he never loses touch with the people he serves. This is the kind of man CARL HAYDEN was.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Nation lost a good and dearly loved citizen in the passing of CARL HAYDEN. His service to his State of Arizona in the Congress of the United States spans two generations. Those of us who were privileged to know and work with CARL HAYDEN in both the House and Senate, until he voluntarily retired 2 years ago, miss his wise counsel. As chairman of the Appropriations Committee for many years, he served the Nation well. As President pro tempore of the Senate for the last 12 years, he gave great strength and dignity to the legislative process. In the history of the Nation, there have been many individuals who have gained respect and admiration through long and dedicated service. CARL HAYDEN

stands in the front ranks of those truly great Americans who have earned the lasting gratitude of our citizens. I join with my colleagues in mourning the recent death of this distinguished man who was my cherished friend. The State of Arizona and the Republic shared his unparalleled abilities.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, Senator CARL HAYDEN built a record of public service to his State and country which may never be equaled.

Born in 1877 in Tempe, Ariz., a small town founded by his parents, CARL was elected when he was 25 to the Tempe City Council and 2 years later became the Maricopa County treasurer. From 1907 to 1911, he served as the sheriff of the county.

In 1911 it became clear that Arizona was soon to become a State, and CARL ran for the State's first seat in the House of Representatives. He won, and began a 57-year stay in the Nation's Capital, first as a Representative and later as a Senator.

No one is more closely identified with the history of his own State than CARL HAYDEN was with Arizona. His public life began in a frontier territory. When he returned to Arizona in 1969, it had become one of the most prosperous and fastest growing States in the Union, in large part as a result of his years of faithful service.

Memories of CARL HAYDEN will be treasured by those, such as myself, who had the honor to serve with him.

FRIDAY, *February 18, 1972.*

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the death of former Senator CARL HAYDEN caused deep grief among Arizonans. Many tributes were paid to this great statesman. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a tribute written by Fred H. Rosenberg, of Phoenix, and mailed to my office.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

THE LORD SAID

Welcome, CARL, to Paradise.

You have filled your mission on earth and accomplished your task;

You have led the Congress and Senate well, gave your all for these United States and the State of Arizona you loved so much; in wisdom and direction to achieve peace and good will on earth.

You gained the respect of the peoples of the entire world.

You have served your country for 57 long years.

You have smiled often and loved your fellow man, you looked for the best in others and gave the best you had to all.

You never expected others to accept whatever was distasteful and hateful to you; CARL you left behind the true meaning of Brotherhood.

Your humility and compassion for others must have been quite rewarding and pleased me much.

You saw beauty in all I created, In Arizona, its unbelievable magnificence and never failed to express it in your prayers.

Your prayers and concern about Arizona were always acceptable, for you lived by the Ten Commandments and the Bible as you were taught.

You have left the world better than you found it.

Welcome home, CARL!

TUESDAY, *February 22, 1972.*

Mr. BROCK. Mr. President, never having known the late Senator CARL HAYDEN, I have no unique anecdotes or personal remembrances to offer with my respects. I know only of his long and prestigious service to this body. For this record I have the greatest admiration.

A man who brought his home to statehood, saw the coming of the age of the telephone, the automobile, radio, television and space must have known the profound and capricious nature of this land. I only wish I had the benefit of his knowledge and perspective gained from his long life and tenure in the Senate. The wisdom of age is not easily given or accepted, but I imagine that CARL HAYDEN would have given freely.

Arizona has lost one of its greatest statesmen, a man whose service to his country was exceeded by no one. The motto of his beloved Arizona is "Ditat Deus"—God Enriches. Truly, this territory and 48th State of the Union was enriched by his presence.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, few men in the history of the Nation have been as devoted a servant to it and its people as CARL HAYDEN. His desire to improve the lives of Americans persisted throughout his entire life. His phenomenal record in years of service is overshadowed only by the immense impact he had on the development of our country during those years. A tireless worker, CARL HAYDEN lent his whole person to those activities he undertook and those whose lives he touched will not soon forget his efforts.

CARL HAYDEN served in the Senate longer than any man—42 years, and prefaced this with eight terms in the House. Although he worked diligently and obtained measures beneficial to the people of Arizona whom he represented, every State in the Union profited by his activities. He has often been termed the third Senator of every State, and this describes his broad-gaged interests perfectly.

For the length of his public life, CARL HAYDEN avoided the spotlight, realizing that a ceaseless devotion to his work would bring him the respect of his colleagues. To say that it has would, indeed, be an understatement.

I join with Senators in expressing my deep sorrow at the passing of such a great American. In the more than 50 years that CARL HAYDEN served his country, we have made great technological and social advances. We were most fortunate to have a man such as CARL HAYDEN give us constant guidance throughout those years. But equally important, the perseverance he displayed will serve as a model for those who follow.

WEDNESDAY, *February 23, 1972.*

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, Senator CARL HAYDEN had more time in Congress than any other man before him. He had more time on earth than most men. Now he has gone to eternity with the respect of more persons than most men ever attain.

CARL HAYDEN was the first man ever elected by the citizens of the new State of Arizona to represent them in Congress. He never betrayed that trust, staying in the House for eight full terms and in the

Senate for seven full terms before retiring to his birthplace, which he loved as few men love their native soil.

His service began when Arizona was still a territory—the last within the continental United States. Member of the Tempe Town Council, treasurer of Maricopa County, sheriff of Maricopa County, officer in the National Guard of Arizona, CARL HAYDEN had earned the right to seek the new State's only congressional seat.

From the beginning, he worked for his State. Within his first month he helped to win more funds for firefighting in national forests. In the year he announced his retirement, he finally won for his State a massive water project. His was a continuum of service to Arizona.

He was not parochial, however. Among his achievements nationally was the legislation authorizing the Farmers Home Administration.

Senator HAYDEN's greatest contributions to the country were made through his chairmanship of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

During his tenure in Congress, Senator HAYDEN saw the Federal budget climb from just over \$1 billion to more than 200 times that amount. A 1967 article published in the Arizona Republic summarized in one paragraph Senator HAYDEN's viewpoint on Federal spending:

Congress, HAYDEN contends, was never suppose to function as a rubber stamp for the executive branch in money matters. He can cite notable skirmishes he fought to preserve the congressional prerogative.

CARL HAYDEN was always the kind of man who knew how to accomplish a goal, once having set it. As a youth, he went to Stanford University weighing 130 pounds. Determined to build his physique, he worked in the gym and raised his weight to 180 and made the football team. The spirit of competition remained with him.

After his retirement, he told the Arizona Gazette:

We need a resurgence of that old spirit that imbues the individual with the conviction that he can accomplish anything.

Senator HAYDEN did accomplish much for his State and for the Nation. He was truly a great man. He will rest in peace.

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, the recent death of former Senator CARL HAYDEN brings back memories of the first days of my career in the U.S. Senate. Senator HAYDEN was a quiet and thoughtful man and an interesting personality. I once had the pleasure of hearing him recount his days as sheriff when Arizona was still a territory.

He later told me:

In the Senate there are showhorses and workhorses. I always look for the workhorses.

Senator HAYDEN spent 56 years in Congress, more than any other man. Forty-one of those years he served in the Senate. He retired 4 years ago at the age of 94 after serving his State and the Nation with great distinction. Senator HAYDEN was a good man. I am glad to have known him and to have had the privilege of serving with him in the Senate.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I recently read a copy of Senator CARL HAYDEN's last newspaper interview in which he said in reference to his service under 10 Presidents, "I got along with them all." This quiet understatement was typical of CARL HAYDEN and it serves to explain much more than his congenial relationships with the Presidents, Taft to Johnson.

It is said, Mr. President, that with the exception of one filibuster in 1937, CARL HAYDEN made only three floor speeches during his first 50 years in Congress. We must acknowledge that such a taciturn man is a rarity in this august body. But then CARL HAYDEN was a rare man. Few Senators have ever equaled Senator HAYDEN's grasp of the multitude of issues that came before him. Few have ever received such esteem from their colleagues. Few have ever wielded such power with such grace.

CARL HAYDEN was serving his last few years in the Senate by the time I arrived as a freshman Senator. He was elderly by that time, but it was not difficult to recognize him as a giant of a man. His service to his beloved State of Arizona was legendary by then. Beginning his service on the Tempe City Council in 1902, CARL HAYDEN then went to be elected treasurer of Maricopa County in 1907. He worked in that capacity until 1911 when he was elected the first

Congressman from the fledgling State of Arizona. In 1927 he became Senator CARL HAYDEN, and in that position he did his best work in behalf of his State. Senator HAYDEN brought the precious gift of water to his State by means of federally funded dams and reclamation projects and he brought roads. It would not be an overstatement to say that by his own hand he brought life to Arizona through his untiring and able efforts in the Senate.

The real stature of CARL HAYDEN can best be measured in ways other than the powerful positions he held in the Senate, though they were powerful, indeed. CARL HAYDEN achieved his measure of greatness by being a good man, a kind man, and a fair man. He was courteous to all who came before him as colleagues or witnesses. He was patient with those less familiar with the operations of the Senate than he. He was tolerant of points of view other than his own.

I know, Mr. President, that the citizens of his State of Arizona must feel a nearly overwhelming loss in his passing, for truly no man did more for that State than CARL HAYDEN. His love for that State—for its grandeur and its problems—and for all its people were reflected in his unparalleled 56 years of service.

Those of us who remain here feel the loss deeply, too, for CARL HAYDEN's devotion and service to his native Arizona were simply manifestations of his devotion and service to his country.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, I wish to add my voice to the many others who mourn the passing of a distinguished former Member and friend, the Honorable CARL T. HAYDEN, for almost half a century a U.S. Senator from Arizona.

CARL HAYDEN was a man of great heart and charming disposition. He also was a man of many talents, high intellectual attainments, and strong conscience. He was incapable of standing aside unconcerned, when his fellow man was suffering. He was a man of great insight, with sufficient perception to solve a host of national problems great enough to baffle the majority.

CARL HAYDEN was the first Member of the U.S. House of Representatives to be elected from the State of Arizona, serving seven terms before his elevation to the Senate in 1926.

As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, he became in time one of the most influential people in Washington and, as a man of sterling integrity, one of the most respected.

A friend of reform and the public interest, CARL HAYDEN supported the New Deal, Fair Deal, the New Frontier, and the Great Society with equal vigor and determination. He was largely instrumental in establishing the modern formula for the vast Federal highway aid program, so important to the development of the Western United States. He also was vitally involved in the passage of legislation in the fields of mining, public lands, reclamation, and other projects affecting his native western area.

It was an honor and a pleasure to have known and worked alongside this fine man, and I personally, am proud to have had him as a friend.

THURSDAY, *February 24, 1972.*

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the passing of CARL HAYDEN removes from our midst one of the more remarkable statesmen in the history of our Nation. While he is now gone, the lessons which he taught so many of us, the inspiration of his dedication and hard work, and the warm memory of his kindness and courtesy, will remain for years to come as an ideal for us to emulate.

When this Senator was elected to this great body in 1954, nearly 18 years ago, the distinguished Senator from Arizona had already been a Member for 27 years. It would be impossible to recount the education and enlightenment which I gained from observing and working with CARL HAYDEN.

I dare say those of us who were privileged to work with him prior to his retirement could fill the pages of this Record with stories of how he helped make them better legislators.

One of the most striking lessons which he taught us, in my estimation, was the value of hard work as the major factor in legislative effectiveness. It would be difficult to find a Senator who spoke up publicly with the reluctance of CARL HAYDEN, but it is unlikely there

will ever be another Member of this body who so thoroughly illustrated his own advice: namely, when you have the votes, you do not need to talk. His actions spoke louder than words, eloquently and with great effect.

CARL HAYDEN was the last Member to serve this body who was capable of bridging the various eras of our country's history. He was the last who could personally relate our ultramodern civilization to the early pioneering days in which our civilization as we know it now was not yet conceived.

When one considers his early career in Maricopa County before Arizona even became a State, one can then have some appreciation and understanding of the wisdom, knowledge, and love of country which he imparted to the Nation through his service here.

His record of service to his Nation, including 57 years in Congress, in all likelihood will never be equaled. His contributions to the Nation will have to await the judgment of history before they can be measured in the proper perspective, but we may be sure they will be considerable and significant.

While his death is cause for sorrow among his friends and loved ones, we can rejoice that he lived a long and fruitful life, serving his State and Nation diligently and happily. We can be grateful that it was our good fortune to have had the very special privilege of serving with this distinguished American and calling him our friend.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, it was with a deep sense of personal loss that I learned of the passing of Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona.

His service to the people of Arizona in the Congress of the United States spanned the time from the day Arizona entered the Union until his retirement in 1968. During that time he left his imprint on much of the important legislation that was enacted during that time.

His concern for the conservation of our natural resources was well known. His efforts to obtain the maximum benefits from the resources were culminated by the passage of numerous projects that have aided in the growth and development of our country particularly in the West.

All of these achievements have been duly noted by historians and they will undoubtedly become more significant as the people of the

West continue to enjoy the advantages of having an adequate water supply and an ample supply of power. But perhaps the one single thing that causes those of us in the Senate who had the pleasure of serving with CARL HAYDEN is that we will no longer have his counsel to learn from and his friendship to enjoy.

CARL HAYDEN's personal life, as I knew him, was characterized by fairness and honesty. He was never one who required columns and columns of newsprint lauding his praises to motivate him in his work. He worked and worked hard for those things that he believed in, not being particularly concerned with who got the credit for them. He was not known for his lengthy speeches or showy committee hearings, rather he was a man who kept his word once it was given and got the job done without a lot of fuss. His fine character earned him the respect of not only those who served with him in the Congress but of all those who knew him.

Above all else, the real monument that CARL HAYDEN will leave to the rest of us will be the memory of a dedicated man who served the people of his State and the people of this great Nation to the best of his ability.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the late CARL HAYDEN, a Member of Congress whose service in Washington began when his native State of Arizona was admitted to the Union in 1912 and continued in the House and Senate until his retirement almost six decades later is one of the most legendary figures ever to have served in the Congress.

Our paths crossed in a way that uniquely typifies the diversity and unity of the Nation. When CARL HAYDEN was sheriff of Maricopa County in the open expanse of the Territory of Arizona from 1907 to 1912, I was a kid living in the crowded tenement district of New York City's Lower East Side, largely populated by first-generation immigrants. Our environments could not have been more different. Yet, some half century later, we met when I entered this body as a freshman Senator in 1957 and CARL HAYDEN was president pro tem of the Senate.

I always felt at home with CARL HAYDEN; that our common devotion to the Nation's wealth was stronger than our sharply contrasting origins. Such is the strength of the Nation.

CARL HAYDEN saw the Nation grow from an agriculturally oriented society to an industrial one, from an age where man was confined to the power of steam and horse in his travels to an age of man in outer space, reaching toward the moon itself. His memories assuredly encompassed an early America; his vision, however, extended to his Nation's future—for this he is especially revered by those who knew him and were privileged to have served with him. Legendary as was his career so was his patriotism and the highness of his vision for America.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, one of the true privileges of being a U.S. Senator in recent years was the opportunity of serving with an American whose public career is unique in the history of the United States—CARL HAYDEN of Arizona.

No Senator ever had more friends. Each year that he served he increased that number—and today they are countless because he has the honor of the longest tenure in the history of the U.S. Congress.

As a Senator from his State for nearly half a century, he became known as a man who worked hard, said little, and accomplished much.

No one could ever forget his short but moving talk the day he announced his retirement, a sad day for the people of this Nation.

A county sheriff before coming to Washington, the pioneer Arizona lawmaker served during the terms of 10 Presidents, from William Howard Taft to Lyndon Johnson, and was regarded by all of them as a trusted friend and valuable counsel.

Senator HAYDEN was a member of the Appropriations Committee ever since his election to the Senate. He was chairman of that committee for 14 years prior to his retirement. As President pro tempore of the Senate, as well, he made significant additional contributions of service.

Senator HAYDEN's deep affection for the West, particularly for his State of Arizona, was best characterized by his enormous dedication to the concerns of his constituents. At the same time, he always weighed the good of his country with the needs of his State, and because of his invariably fair judgment was referred to by former President Johnson as the third Senator from every State.

CARL HAYDEN will long be one of the most sorely missed Members of the Senate. We could never repay him for all he has done for the Nation he loved so much and served so well. His life and the history he helped write will always be a source of inspiration and an ideal model for all present and future public servants.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, CARL HAYDEN was already a veteran legislator when I first came to Congress in the forties.

He truly became a legend in his time, a bridge between the days of the pioneers and our modern society.

Arizona was fortunate indeed to have such an able advocate in the Halls of Congress.

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in tribute to the late Senator CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN, of Arizona. While I did not have the privilege of knowing him personally, I share his legacy each day that I serve in the U.S. Senate.

A devoted servant of his beloved State of Arizona and of his country, CARL HAYDEN was a dedicated, hard-working man who had power, but used it wisely and moderately.

CARL HAYDEN was a frontier sheriff who saw this country change from a frontier society to the most powerful Nation on earth. Yet, he never opposed progressive legislation, and he always looked to the future.

His 56 years of service are unequaled in Congress, and I am extremely proud to be a Member of the Senate which he so loved.

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise in tribute to our late friend and colleague, Senator CARL HAYDEN. It was my privilege to work with him during 15 of his 50 years as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. During those years, he maintained his reputation for honesty, fairness, and consideration of all his associates. He was never flagrant in the use of his extensive power.

Senator HAYDEN was an excellent judge of priorities, and used his great influence to maintain strong national defenses and developmental domestic spending. CARL HAYDEN faced up to his responsibilities as a Senator, remaining in Washington to give careful and thoughtful attention to the many problems his positions accorded him.

Senator HAYDEN was a pioneer in the development of his part of the country and a pioneer in development of Federal solutions to regional problems. The dams he helped establish provided water and power to open vast regions of the West and Southwest to settlement.

Born in a prairie settlement his father established, CARL HAYDEN was elected sheriff of his community in his early twenties. Before Arizona became a State, CARL HAYDEN came to Washington to represent the territory. For the first promising 13 years of statehood, CARL HAYDEN was the Representative from Arizona, and the following 43 years he served Arizona as a Senator.

Entire generations grew to maturity with his vigorous and strong character before them. In his unpretentious, receptive, and diligent way, CARL HAYDEN proved again and again the wisdom of the people of Arizona in choosing him to represent them.

His participation in history is unparalleled. When CARL HAYDEN came to Washington to represent Arizona, the western plains were undeveloped lands. When he ended his years in the Congress, the western plains had become thriving, modern States. His influence on legislation helped bring about tremendous economic and social changes.

When CARL HAYDEN came to Washington, automobiles were only beginning to replace horse-drawn carriages as the fashionable means of city travel. Americans were far more interested in domestic growth than in international affairs. During Senator HAYDEN's years in Congress, the United States became the strongest Nation in the world, no longer able to ignore its international responsibilities. The last few years of his Senate career saw a renewed drive to exercise our energies and idealism in pursuit of national rather than international goals.

Outstanding as a leader on the frontier, CARL HAYDEN proved himself equally outstanding as a leader in the U.S. Senate. He was a legend in his own time.

FRIDAY, *February 25, 1972.*

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is with deep regret that I mark the passing of our former colleague, the Honorable CARL HAYDEN, a

Member of this body for almost half a century. In serving seven terms as a Senator from Arizona, he established a record for longevity of service that is very likely to stand for many years to come. Significantly, prior to his service in the Senate, he spent an identical number of terms in the House of Representatives. And so, his total years in service to his country in Congress number 56—and always, this service was extremely productive.

A master in administrative matters, Senator HAYDEN rose to prominence initially as chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, a position that preceded his tenure as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In the latter chairmanship, he became one of the most influential figures in Washington, and an outstanding expert on Federal budgetary matters.

Senator HAYDEN was a strong supporter of liberal reforms, and new Federal programs, and he presided over the Appropriations Committee during a period of substantial increases in Federal expenditures. He recognized that the rapid growth of the Nation's population required larger Federal budgets each year to keep pace with existing public services, but he was also a strong supporter of additional Federal programs whenever the need became apparent.

Senator HAYDEN was a leading advocate of social security legislation and of sweeping reform measures in the areas of mining, reclamation, and public lands. He supported the New Deal, the Fair Deal, the New Frontier, and the Great Society, and he gave his strong endorsement to the monumental struggle for civil rights under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

In other major areas of his legislative activity, Senator HAYDEN was one of the most effective supporters of Federal aid to education. He was also influential in securing the enactment of progressive Federal highway legislation and water development programs, two areas of vital concern to the business and consumer interests of his State of Arizona. Indeed, in September 1968, when President Johnson signed into law the Lower Colorado River Basin bill, he singled out CARL HAYDEN for special Presidential praise, and cited him as the man responsible for that valuable and pioneering piece of legislation.

Senator HAYDEN's background was deeply tied to the State he loved and served. He was born in 1887, during the administration of

President Rutherford B. Hayes. His birthplace was Tempe, Ariz., which had previously been named "Hayden Ferry," in honor of his father. He graduated from the Normal School of Arizona at Tempe in 1896 and attended Stanford University. On returning to Tempe, he opened a flour mill and served a term on the town council. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in 1904 that nominated Judge Alton B. Palmer to oppose Theodore Roosevelt. He also served as county treasurer and county sheriff in Arizona before deciding to enter national politics. As sheriff, he developed a reputation for maintaining a quiet county without fanfare.

When Arizona was admitted to the Union in 1911, CARL HAYDEN ran for the House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket and was nominated over two opponents. In the general election, he was again successful, and he went to Washington as the first Congressman from Arizona.

In his long tenure in both Houses of Congress, CARL HAYDEN served under 10 Presidents, the first of whom was William Howard Taft, the last of whom was Lyndon Johnson. The first speech he made in Congress was in favor of Federal assistance in fighting forest fires—always a danger in the far West. The first bill he introduced authorized construction of a railroad to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.—an important and historic frontier cavalry post. That bill was symbolic of CARL HAYDEN's great desire for the improvement of the transportation system in his State. Throughout his career in Congress, he was a consistent advocate of Federal railroad and road-building projects. As the famous story goes, when asked by President Franklin D. Roosevelt why he was always working for the construction of additional highways, Senator HAYDEN replied that Arizona had two things that people were willing to drive thousands of miles to see—the Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest—and the people could not get to see them without roads.

During the New Deal period, CARL HAYDEN was chairman of the Senate committee responsible for Federal appropriations for highway construction. Under the initial Federal highway legislation, it was necessary for the States to match the Federal funds supplied for road construction. But Senator HAYDEN protested that the States

needed additional Federal help, and that the program was bogging down and was likely to collapse. And so he urged the Federal Government to expand its role in this critical area. His views prevailed, to the advantage of the Federal program and the Nation. Whatever our views on this important issue of national transportation policy in 1972, we owe a great debt of gratitude to CARL HAYDEN for the extraordinary contribution he made to that policy during his brilliant career in Congress.

In every aspect of Government, CARL HAYDEN acted with the public interest firmly in mind. He was not only the dean of the Senate, but a great leader, a wise mentor, an outstanding representative of the people of Arizona, and a worthy Senator in every sense.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, it was not my privilege to serve in the Senate with CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN. The circumstances were such that I began my first term in the Senate on the date of his retirement on January 3, 1969, shortly before his 91st birthday. Nevertheless, CARL HAYDEN was a legendary figure known and respected in Alabama, and his many friends in the Senate left no room for doubt that CARL HAYDEN was a most admirable man with an enviable record of public service and significant accomplishments.

It is difficult for one to grasp the significance of an unbroken span of public service covering a period of 61 years. This record is even more significant when it is considered that he was elected to eight successive terms in the House of Representatives and seven successive terms in the U.S. Senate, and that his service in the Senate was crowned with the honor of serving as President pro tempore of the Senate from January 1957 to January 3, 1969.

This statement of service does not suggest the human factor behind his steady climb to recognition and fame, which began when CARL HAYDEN first set out on a career of public service in 1902 as a member of the Tempe, Ariz., Town Council. In 1904 he was elected delegate to the Democratic National Convention and served as treasurer of Maricopa County from 1904 to 1906, and as sheriff of the county from 1907 to February 19, 1912, which office he vacated by reason of his election to and the assumption of duties in the 62d Congress.

But neither does a mere statement of his service nor a recitation of the beginnings of his remarkable political career suggest the strength of character and admirable qualities of the man that evoked the confidence and affection of the countless friends and constituents which accounted for his continuance in office.

I believe that a part of CARL HAYDEN's storied success is attributable to his philosophy of life—one particularly characteristic of that hearty brand of men who first settled and tamed our western frontier. It is known that he truly loved the Southwest and the people of Arizona whom he so ably represented, and that he believed in and lived by the pioneer virtues of individuality and self-reliance. I am convinced, as was he, that we need today a resurgence of the pioneer spirit of self-confidence which leads to the conviction that each man is captain of his soul and the master of his fate.

It was such a spirit and such a philosophy that contributed so much to the successful transformation of the West from frontier to modern society.

CARL HAYDEN did more than subscribe to and live by this philosophy. He had also the vision to see the near unlimited potential in the Southwest which inspired him to do more than perhaps any other individual to help shape and cultivate the potential of that section of our Nation. It is most fitting that he lived to see his vision fulfilled.

In peace and in war. CARL HAYDEN served his State and Nation with selfless devotion. The imprint of his achievements are etched on the landscape of the Southwest in the form of highways, dams, irrigation and reclamation projects, military installations, railroads, parks, and recreational developments. Just prior to CARL HAYDEN's retirement, he was to realize the fulfillment of a long cherished dream with the passage of the Lower Colorado River Basin Act. This dream had meant very much to CARL HAYDEN and I am glad to say that his public career ended with success just as it began in 1902.

I sincerely wish that I had the privilege of knowing CARL HAYDEN as a friend and colleague in the Senate. That wish being denied, I am content to subscribe to his philosophy and strive to emulate the splendid example he set of devoted service to his State and Nation.

On behalf of the people of Alabama, I salute the memory of CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN.

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, one of the great privileges for a junior Member of the United States Senate is the opportunity to serve with some of the men and women who have personally shaped our country's destiny and participated in its great and glorious history.

CARL T. HAYDEN was such a man. Born and raised in the western frontier, he retained and used to the Nation's advantage throughout his life those qualities of independence, flexibility and superb judgment which mark a man of action and integrity.

When I first met CARL HAYDEN, he had already served in the Congress of the United States for 55 years, 40 of those years in the United States Senate. His accomplishments in that time are legion. His concern for the welfare of the American people, his dedication to the cause of better living standards and equal opportunities, his commitment to a strong and constructive role for America in the world, have helped to shape this Nation and make us strong.

It is fitting that CARL HAYDEN's colleagues and countrymen should join in tribute and lasting remembrance to a man whose life has made such a difference in the life of our land.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, it is with sadness that I join my colleagues in paying respect and tribute to our former colleague, Senator CARL HAYDEN.

Those of us who had the privilege of being associated with Senator HAYDEN remember him as a dedicated public servant. He served his State in Congress for over 50 years, longer than any other man in history. The growth and development of Arizona is a monument to his effectiveness.

Yet, his achievements were not limited to helping his home State. Among his accomplishments was the legislation authorizing the Farmers Home Administration which has been so important in revitalizing our Nation's rural areas.

As chairman for 14 years of the Senate Appropriations Committee, CARL HAYDEN became one of the most influential men in the Congress. He worked hard at his job and he did it well.

A quiet, unpretentious man, Senator HAYDEN's advice to his colleagues was "Keep quiet, be a workhorse, and speak only when you have the facts." CARL HAYDEN practiced what he preached.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I share the sadness being expressed by Senators upon the occasion of the death of CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN at the age of 94.

We in the Senate have missed his presence since he retired nearly 4 years ago.

When I entered the Senate in 1957, the justly acclaimed reputation of Senator HAYDEN, then Appropriations Committee chairman, was already firmly enshrined. He first became active, as a young man, in the affairs of the Arizona territory, where he served as a member of the Tempe Town Council and subsequently as Sheriff of Maricopa County. He was elected as a member of that State's first delegation to Congress, taking his seat in the House of Representatives in 1912. When CARL HAYDEN was elected to the Senate in 1926, I was then 2 years old.

As a freshman member of this distinguished body, I was pleased to have been able to learn from Senator HAYDEN, both by means of his sage counsel and by observing his effective, low-keyed legislative performance.

His words were few, but well-chosen, and he truly knew that silence can be golden and the currency of his words was thereby enhanced. His farewell to the Senate—and to the Congress—were characteristic. Announcing his intention to retire, Senator HAYDEN concluded with a paraphrase of an Old Testament quotation:

There's a time of war and a time of peace,
A time to keep and a time to cast away,
A time to weep and a time to laugh,
A time to stand and a time to step aside.

As I said in the beginning, we in the Senate miss CARL HAYDEN but we appreciate him for his contributions to the Congress of the United States, wherein no one has served as long as he.

MONDAY, *February 28, 1972.*

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, of all the men who have served in the U.S. Senate, none has been held in greater respect than CARL HAYDEN of Arizona.

Representing his State from the time of its acceptance into the Union, CARL not only was a distinguished Representative for Arizona, but as time went on, after he came to the Senate, the entire Nation looked to him for guidance and consideration.

As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in his later years, he carefully considered all requests for appropriations from every part of the country and, provided their requests were reasonable, was helpful to needy States and communities which otherwise might have been left out in the cold.

This is not to say that he was wasteful, because he recognized the value of a dollar full well.

In Senator HAYDEN's passing, not only the people of Arizona but also the people of innumerable communities and many States lost a respected and understanding friend.

The country would be better off if we had more CARL HAYDENS to take his place.

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, I am pleased to join other Members of the Senate in offering a brief message of tribute to the memory of a former distinguished Member of this body, the late CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona.

Unlike many Senators, I did not have the opportunity of serving in the Senate with CARL HAYDEN. However, his long tenure in the Senate and the many contributions that he made as a lawmaking pioneer left a legacy felt by those who have come after him.

Of all the fine things written about this man, what impressed me most was an observation by a Los Angeles Times staff writer, who wrote in April 1971:

The real truth is that CARL HAYDEN, despite two-thirds of a lifetime in the rarefied air of the Nation's Capital, never did shake the Arizona desert from his hightop shoes.

In these words is a lesson for all of us. We must never forget the land from which we came, we must never forget the roots from which we sprang, if we are to remain true to the people we serve.

TUESDAY, *February 29, 1972.*

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I was deeply saddened by the news of CARL HAYDEN's death.

CARL HAYDEN was an outstanding man, both in his professional and private life. He served his State and its people as loyally as any man can.

One of the greatest honors a State can bestow on a citizen is to elect and reelect him to public office. CARL HAYDEN won every office he sought during his 67 years of public service. He served longer in the Senate than any other man in our history. A man who continuously earns the respect and love of his fellow countrymen over such a long period is a rare person.

CARL HAYDEN lives on through the legislation and the other accomplishments he is responsible for, which will continue to benefit Arizona and America for generations to come.

I extend my sympathy to the Hayden family and to the citizens of the State of Arizona for the loss of this unusual American.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, for more than a half century, our late and beloved colleague, Senator CARL HAYDEN, served with distinction and honor in these Halls of Congress. His devotion to public service and to his State and country was reflected in his being returned to Congress by his Arizona constituents for term after term for 56 years, a record which long will stand.

Senator HAYDEN was a taciturn man, not given to making long and flowery speeches; he felt that his deeds—and they were many—spoke louder than words. He was proud of the fact that he was a “workhorse” and not a “showhorse.” And his ability to obtain legislation of benefit to his State as well as the Nation was legendary.

Senator HAYDEN left a mark on the books of history which will never be forgotten.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, it was with pleasure that I worked in Congress with Senator CARL HAYDEN. Because we both represented Southwestern States and had been good neighbors, we were naturally drawn together into many areas of endeavor where cooperation was not only a political necessity but a natural bond.

Upon arriving in the Senate in 1949, I found the hand of friendship extended by Senator HAYDEN—a gesture which was entirely typical of this great leader and which was the start of many years of kindnesses on his part.

During those years, Senator HAYDEN and I had occasion to work together on many, many issues of minor and major significance, on both the national and regional level. Perhaps because we were from neighboring States, rather than despite it, we had occasion to disagree, but with Senator HAYDEN that could be done without being disagreeable. He had an ability to perceive areas of accommodation and to offer solutions which often brought accord out of discord. In short, he represented the best qualities of the U.S. Senate, and the people of Arizona evidenced its recognition of that fact by repeatedly returning him to his senior position in Congress.

The public, the Presidents whom he counseled, the Members of Congress with whom he worked so long and so well—all of us are the poorer for his absence.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, one of my great regrets in public life is that I did not have the opportunity to serve in the Senate with the late CARL HAYDEN before his retirement. Yet so monumental and far-ranging were his achievements in the Congress that one feels his close presence even though he has departed.

In addition to his lasting contributions to his country and his State, he lived a life that was an American epic in itself—a colorful life characterized by courage, zest, and constructive purpose. He was truly one of the great ones. Only a great man could have thanked the people of his State so honestly and simply when he announced his retirement. He said:

You have given me the opportunity to serve with ten Presidents; take a front row seat at the most important events in mankind's greatest century; and to vote on and help fashion the legislation that helped build a State and a Nation.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I wish to pay respect to the late distinguished Senator from Arizona, CARL HAYDEN, whose years of public service to community, State, and Nation, alone more than matched the life expectancy of most men.

CARL HAYDEN's life can be marked almost step for step with the development and history of his native State of Arizona. He was born in the Arizona Territory when the great city of Tempe still was known as Hayden's Ferry.

Before Arizona became a State, CARL HAYDEN had acquired a college education, been in business as a merchant and a miller, served on the Tempe Town Council and as treasurer, and then became sheriff of Maricopa County.

He was elected to Congress when Arizona was admitted into the Union as a State and served there until his retirement from the Senate in 1969. CARL HAYDEN was a distinguished Member of the Senate and a distinguished Arizonan. His memory will be long cherished by the grateful people of Arizona and by those of us who had the good fortune to know him.

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, Arizona and the Nation have lost one of their great leaders with the passing of CARL HAYDEN. He quite literally gave the bulk of his life to the public service, first at his home in Tempe, Ariz., and then to the Nation.

He represented the State he loved from the time of its entrance into the Union until 1969, when he voluntarily retired from the Senate. Behind him stands a record of national service, first in the House of Representatives and later in the Senate, that all men can honor and few can equal.

I did not have the pleasure of serving in the Senate with CARL HAYDEN because his retirement and my election coincided. Yet I know the benefit of his service is felt in the Senate today and will continue to be.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, CARL HAYDEN left the Senate prior to my appointment in December 1968. However, I had occasion to know him when I was with the Department of the Interior between 1956 and 1960.

Many Senators have already told of the character and the accomplishments of this great American. I will not add to them except to say that, if the measure of the man is the extent of his accomplishments, Senator HAYDEN's greatness is reflected throughout the State of Arizona and the entire United States. His work in land reclamation and other worthy areas will provide a lasting tribute.

But more than that, he was a man truly loved by all, whether Senator or citizen, Democrat or Republican, Easterner or Westerner. He was, indeed, a good man and a good friend.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the entire Nation was saddened by the death of former Senator CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona. Senator HAYDEN was a unique figure in American history and a singular one in the story of his home State. During the first 57 years of Arizona's statehood, CARL HAYDEN served his fellow Arizonans in Congress—15 years in the House and 42 years in the Senate. This record stands without equal and gives ample testimony to the quality of service he rendered his State as well as to the esteem in which he was held by its citizens.

The Senator from Kansas had the privilege to reside in Arizona for a period during Senator HAYDEN's service, and I recall that even more than 20 years ago CARL HAYDEN was a household word in his home State and a respected and admired public servant in the eyes of his constituents.

Senator HAYDEN's retirement at the end of the 90th Congress denied me the privilege of serving in the Senate with him, but, needless to say, he was well known to and highly regarded by Members of the House of Representatives on both sides of the aisle during my service in that body.

CARL HAYDEN was an outstanding American and a towering symbol of integrity, devotion to duty, and dedication to the public interest. Arizona and the United States profited immeasurably from his lifetime of service, and all Americans now mourn his death.

WEDNESDAY, *March 1, 1972.*

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, this Chamber has during the past month noted with due respect the passing of one of the great legislators in our Nation's history. CARL HAYDEN's congressional service to his native Arizona spanned the history of its statehood and provided the Senate with a conscientious, resourceful, and determined lawmaker with a unique understanding of the problems facing his constituency and the country from the vantage point of over half a century. From a candidate for student body president at Stanford to the post of sheriff of Maricopa County and on to the Halls of Congress, CARL HAYDEN amassed an experience in public affairs which can only be described as legendary. When I entered the Senate in 1963, this gentleman from Arizona was into his 36th year of service in this body. But what was as impressive as the longevity of his office was his commitment to the business of the Senate and his accomplishments for the people of his home State. In this age of the media it is hard to imagine a legislator who would hold only one news conference in 50 years of service. But this is CARL HAYDEN's record and the certain reflection of his expressed desire to be "a workhorse, not a showhorse."

It is with special confidence that we can say history will judge CARL HAYDEN well. As a "frontier lawmaker" whose years of public service embraced the "new frontier" his contribution will be remembered always with affection and gratitude. And what will also be counted, perhaps most, will be his own quiet, certain style—a special quality mentioned by Patrick Henry in his observation that—

Quiet minds cannot be perplexed or frightened but go on in fortune at their own private pace, like the ticking of a clock during a thunderstorm.

It was this private pace of CARL HAYDEN which has endeared him to his colleagues and has distinguished him forever in the story of our Nation.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, it is an honor to join my colleagues in paying tribute to Senator CARL HAYDEN. He was a giant in his time, truly the exemplar of the era in which he lived.

It was not that he served in Congress longer than any other man ever has, although that in itself is a noteworthy achievement, but

in his years of service he compiled a record of innovative leadership of legislative foresight that demonstrated him to be a man far in advance of the thinking of his compatriots.

It was a pleasure to appear before him when he was chairing the Appropriation Committee or the subcommittees upon which he served. He had an instant understanding of the needs of the country and a perceptive sense of the priorities in allocation of money and resources.

Senator HAYDEN was a builder, he was a creator, he was a planner for all of America.

There need be built no statues to Senator HAYDEN, no commemorative tablets to his memory, his monuments are the fertile reclaimed lands of the West, the prosperous communities, the schoolhouses and hospitals, the water resource projects, and these monuments of services and flesh and blood will be more enduring than marble and bronze.

Senator HAYDEN, a wise man, a kindly man, a gentle man, was with us in America in a time of growth when we needed his wisdom and talents. We are fortunate that he shaped and molded American life as he did as the peer of all Members of Congress. Would that there were more like him.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, it is always sad to lose a member of one's family, and it is indeed a cause for mourning when our Nation loses a man like CARL HAYDEN.

He was a quiet, yet giant of a man, who served almost 57 years in Congress, 42 of those years in the Senate. In his first 20 years in the Senate, CARL HAYDEN made only a single speech on the floor, and he held but one news conference in his first 50 years on Capitol Hill. But though he seldom made a formal speech, his wishes carried almost the weight of canon law. He was highly respected among his colleagues for his dedication and for his masterful ability of constructive compromise.

The Arizona Senator was truly an architect of the West in establishing the modern formula for the vast Federal highway aid program and for his unceasing work in the fields of mining, public lands, reclamation, and other projects affecting Western lands.

In his own State of Arizona, he probably will best be remembered as the father of the central Arizona project to bring water from the Colorado River to the valleys of central Arizona and the cities of Phoenix and Tucson. His reputation as a "workhorse" is unsurpassed and he was as wise as he was just in helping other States to realize their project needs.

The contributions he has made for the betterment of our country and the friendships he wove through the years with other politicians have left an indelible impression in all our minds. We shall miss him. But his work will remain a vibrant part of our history.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, the career of the late CARL HAYDEN of Arizona gave a real meaning to the abstract term "public service." From his election as a town councilman in 1902 to his retirement as president pro tempore of the U.S. Senate in 1969, CARL HAYDEN devoted his time and his energy to serving the people of his State and his Nation.

During the 2 years I was privileged to serve in the Senate with Senator HAYDEN, I came to know him as a man of great dedication and character. He was a quiet man who preferred diligent work to oratory, but when he spoke his colleagues listened to his counsel.

A spirit of steadfast concern for the public good characterized Senator HAYDEN's life. He served as a frontier sheriff while his State was still a territory. He was elected as Arizona's first Congressman when statehood was achieved, and subsequently served 16 years in the House of Representatives and 42 years in the Senate.

As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and president pro tempore, Senator HAYDEN's leadership earned him even greater respect. He met the challenges of change wisely and well.

CARL HAYDEN personified the pioneer spirit of the American West. He established a tradition of statesmanship and public service for the people of Arizona and, indeed, for all Americans. We must keep that tradition alive and strive to live up to it in the years ahead.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, Senator CARL HAYDEN was a much beloved Member of this body, and it is difficult even now, after his absence from the Senate for several years, to realize that he is no longer with us. His imprint on the Senate is deep and lasting.

His service here was a tribute to that indomitable spirit he brought with him from the great southwest. I learned much from him and owe him not only the respect due the long time dean of this body but a personal debt of gratitude for his steady leadership and warm friendship.

His constituents had good cause to support his frequent reelection to the Senate. There were some who wrote that he should be retired because of age. However, that suggestion never came from his colleagues, who knew from their daily contacts with him his great capacity for work and his truly effective performance in this body to the day he retired. There were those who marveled at his age and silently wished that they could keep up even though decades his junior.

Yes, CARL HAYDEN was not only a Member of the Senate longer than most of us have been on this earth; he was a most effective Member every day until his last. In this day, when we often seem to be glorifying the young, it may be noteworthy that we pay our respects to the accrued wisdom which comes with the passing years. CARL HAYDEN above all represented that wisdom, and we are all enriched thereby.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, for 57 years, CARL HAYDEN served the people of his State and the Nation with enduring distinction.

He belongs first, of course, to the history of Arizona, which he represented so ably for most of the time since it entered this Union. But in the longer view, CARL HAYDEN surely belongs to the entire Nation. Over our most turbulent half century, he stood always for those qualities of decency and honor and selflessness that are the solid bedrock of the American spirit, whatever the challenges of the time.

As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, CARL HAYDEN was wise and watchful, progressive and constructive, in overseeing the spending of public funds.

Perhaps his greatest accomplishment, however, lay in the historic work of water conservation and reclamation. Throughout the west

he loved, great dams and rich farms and the new life that water brings are CARL HAYDEN's permanent monuments. The barren and harsh frontier he knew as a boy became a thriving and productive land for millions of Americans because of Senator HAYDEN's leadership and fortitude.

I will always remember with special personal pride my swearing in by Senator HAYDEN in 1964. He subsequently gave me, as he gave so many junior Senators, courtesies, counsel, and, most of all, a model of serenity and statesmanship for which I shall always be indebted.

This Chamber has seen many great men, but no one who served America with more continued dedication than CARL HAYDEN.

Our loss is heavy.

Yet his record of public service will be a lasting example of what free men can achieve.

FRIDAY, *March 3, 1972.*

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, all throughout my years of service in the other body, I knew and respected CARL HAYDEN as the most senior of senior colleagues. Although I did not serve in the Senate with Senator HAYDEN, I knew and respected the Senator who represented the State of Arizona since its admission to the Union.

Senator HAYDEN embodied the pioneer spirit that, while at times being submerged by the march of science and technology, has remained within the hearts of the American people. As many people know, Senator HAYDEN was once a gun-toting sheriff in Arizona. He brought this sense of public service to Washington nearly six decades ago as the first Senator from the State of Arizona. As the people of the State of Arizona will attest, CARL HAYDEN was a diligent and hard-working Senator. He was, in every sense of the word, the Senators' Senator.

I feel that when the last roll is called for the great men who have served in the Senate, and the State of Arizona is reached, Senator CARL HAYDEN in his most noble voice will respond, "Present."

MONDAY, *March 13, 1972.*

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, it is with heavy heart that I join my colleagues in the Senate in paying final tribute to CARL HAYDEN. In terms of his accomplishments, his legislative achievements on behalf of the people of Arizona, and of the entire United States, and his warm-hearted desire to help people, Senator HAYDEN was a mountain of a man. His tribute really came during his life by the people he was closest to, his Arizona constituents who returned him to the Senate a record number of times.

I am deeply honored to have been one of those who served with Senator HAYDEN. I am a better man for that experience as is the United States a better place because of the dedication and wisdom of our late, beloved, colleague.

MONDAY, *March 13, 1972.*

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute to a great American, a man whose memory will be cherished by the people of this Nation for many years to come.

Senator CARL HAYDEN devoted his life to his country. No man ever served his State and our Nation in the Congress for a longer period of time. He entered the House of Representatives in 1912, the year Arizona joined the Union as the 48th State. When he moved to the Senate in 1927, he continued to serve with distinction and dedication until his retirement 2 years ago.

Senator HAYDEN was a pioneer in the development of the great resource projects. It was his contribution to the establishment of dams that provided water and power to the South and Southwest, thus aiding in the growth and development of America.

Mr. President, at this point I would like to quote the late Senator Richard Russell which, I feel, capture the essence of this great American:

I can say without fear of successful contradiction that he has never failed to fight the good fight for the things in which he believes. Never at any time has this man departed from his honest opinions under pressures from any source.

No man has ever served as long in the Congress of the United States. He has been here for 56 years and under 10 Presidents. He has an unusual characteristic that enables him to complete this service—this unparalleled service—without ever having made an enemy or ever having had his motives questioned at any time. I cannot conceive of any finer or higher tribute to any man.

He was impartial in dealing with people whether he agreed with them or not and he always reflected an integrity which was transparent. He has a personality that not only commands the respect of all who know him but we have many men with secure places in history who value or have valued his friendship among their most treasured possessions.

Vast areas of new opportunities have been opened for countless Americans as a result of the vision and energy of Senator HAYDEN. Today, industry and commerce thrive on once barren landscapes, and vineyards and gardens bear bountifully on what was sterile land when this man came to the Congress.

Mr. President, it was my privilege to serve with CARL HAYDEN for over 20 years. His record of accomplishment is an impressive one; he will be long remembered by both his colleagues and this Nation.

I join with the other Members of this body in mourning the passing of this great American.

PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Proceedings in the House

WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1972.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace.—
Romans 14:19.

Almighty God, our Father, from whom all thoughts of truth and peace proceed, kindle, we pray Thee, in the hearts of all men a true love for peace and guide with Thy wisdom those who take counsel for the nations of the earth, that in deed and in truth Thy kingdom may go forward in our world.

By the might of Thy spirit quench the animosity, the greed, and the pride which cause man to strive against man, nation against nations, and people against people. Lead us all in the ways of truth and love and hasten the day when war shall be no more and when peace shall live in the heart of Thy glorious creation.

We thank Thee for CARL HAYDEN and for his devotion to our country. May we learn from his life to be gentle in goodness, strong in spirit, and faithful to the highest we know.

In the spirit of Christ we pray. Amen.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN is dead. The account of this grand gentleman's career offered here is lengthy. And with his passion for economy—including the need to keep down the length of the Congressional Record—CARL HAYDEN would have bridled at the Congress for devoting this space to him. But from his life are very important lessons to be learned by the country, its scholars, and people in every walk of life.

When CARL HAYDEN announced his retirement from public service in May 1968 he quoted the book of Ecclesiastes, "There is a time

to stand and a time to step aside." And so he voluntarily ended his congressional career after serving the State of Arizona on Capitol Hill for over 57 years. Once again, today we sadly recall the wisdom of the Preacher. Today is a time to mourn. Those who mourn him include officers in the Federal Government, State government officials, numerous leaders in private life and countless citizens in Arizona and elsewhere who, through the years, have been influenced, guided, and inspired by him. My association with Senator HAYDEN has been one of the most valuable and memorable experiences of my life. My distinguished colleague in the Senate, Barry Goldwater, once remarked:

There are no words or any eloquence which I could use to express my respect for this lifelong friend—both words and eloquence have been exhausted. Let me put it this way; whenever my service in Congress is terminated I hope that my service to my country and my state equals a small fraction of what CARL HAYDEN has provided in both areas.

To these thoughts I extend my full agreement.

CARL HAYDEN bridges the history of our country when the present became our past and the future became our reality. In no small measure, the story of the senior Senator's life is the story of America in the past century. His life reflects the transformation of the West from frontier territory to modern society. Born in 1877, he was a man who knew fresh memories of the Civil War and Custer's last stand. He lived when the population of the United States was one-fourth of its present size, when the first airplane had not yet flown, the first gas engine had not yet turned, the electric streetcar and the automobile had not moved, at a time when movies and radios had yet to be experienced and when penicillin and atomic energy were generations away. His life spanned the Appaloosa to Apollo 11. His deeds are his monuments to history and to the prosperity of this Nation. Senator HAYDEN's primary concern lay in improving the internal conditions of the country, especially the West. Efficient roads, numerous dams, military bases and his triumph, the central Arizona project serve to remind us of CARL HAYDEN's stamp on the American landscape. He was instrumental in acquiring new railroads, securing a Federal highway system, and in constructing Coolidge Dam and the Grand Canyon National Park. As the late John Kennedy said:

Every Federal program which has contributed to western irrigation, power, and reclamation bears CARL HAYDEN's mark.

A laconic man, a man who believed that "when you have the votes, don't talk," CARL HAYDEN was not noted for bombastic speeches on the Senate floor. He preferred to keep words to a minimum and let his actions speak for him. Perhaps today it would be fitting to let CARL HAYDEN tell his own story. Perhaps we can recall some of the most significant aspects of his long and fruitful life by using CARL as his own biographer.

HAYDEN was born on October 2, 1877, at Hayden's Ferry, Ariz. Hayden's Ferry later became Tempe, home of Arizona State University. His first and only childhood hero was his father, Charles, a Yankee trader from Connecticut. Throughout his life, CARL spoke fondly about his father and in 1967 wrote this recollection about the man:

If you want to know about a real Westerner, let me tell you about my father, Charles Trumbull Hayden, a Connecticut Yankee, who, as a young man, became a trader at Independence, Missouri. He bought goods in the East which were shipped by steamboats down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Independence. There was no Kansas City at that time.

He left Independence in 1848, with ox teams loaded with a stock of goods and established a store in Sante Fe. The next year he brought out a larger stock of goods which he sold at a handsome profit to the 49'ers who came there after gold was discovered in California.

For the next fifteen years he traded from Santa Fe down the Rio Grande and on to the City of Chihuahua in Mexico. On one trip he had to wait until a battle between two rival governors was over when he brought a number of the wounded into the City in his wagons.

In 1860 gold was discovered at Pinos Altos in what is now Southwestern New Mexico. I will read statements from an article in the Panhandle-Plains Review for 1928, entitled, "Memoirs of Hank Smith."

"The Apaches had followed us back and made a raid on the Mexican settlers on the head of the Rio Membres, who had a number of irrigated farms and a big crop of corn. The Mexicans sent for help to the Pinos Altos mines to help save their crop from the Indians, but help came too late. The Indians had gotten all the corn and run the Mexicans off to the Santa Rita copper mines, where we found them.

"Charles Hayden had just arrived from the Rio Grande with a train load of mining material. The Mexicans employed him to take them back to the Rio Grande. He loaded them up and pulled out for White Water, twelve miles below the copper mines, making camp about three o'clock in the evening.

"About day break the next morning the Apaches attacked the train and Charles Hayden had just time to get his mules into the corral, and saved them. The Indians killed two young white men that had worked at the copper mines. The Indians made spread eagles of the men in sight of Hayden's camp and tortured them to death, shooting and lancing them and taking the whole scalp.

"The men at camp could not help them on account of a ravine where the Indians done the killing—the wagons being on a flat, so that their fire would not reach the Indians under the hill. We arrived after the killing of the two boys. We buried them where they lay and made Hayden hitch up his teams, and started with the outfit to the Hot Springs where the whole outfit would be safe from attack from the Indians, as Indians are very superstitious about Hot Springs."

Not long afterwards, my father was again in Southwestern New Mexico, when he detached a trail wagon and six mules from his train to deliver some supplies to a nearby mining camp. He sent two men along with the driver. On returning with the empty wagon, they found their way blocked by a large pile of brush that had been set afire by the Apaches at a place where the road went through a narrow pass between two hills.

The driver saw that he would have difficulty in getting the mules to haul the wagon through the fire, so he unhitched them. Each man mounted one mule and led the other. They rode around the fire and went through the pass as quickly as they could. Many shots were fired at them by the Indians who were evidently not good marksmen. The only injury they incurred was the loss of a finger that was hit by a bullet when one of the men held his hand up above his head.

None of the mules, which the Indians wanted more than anything else, since they enjoyed eating mule meat, was seriously hurt. Mr. Hayden learned that the Apaches had set fire to the wagon so made no attempt to recover it.

It was probably during this same period that my father killed an Apache under the following circumstances: After delivering a trainload of supplies, he obtained a return cargo of shorn wool in long sacks. His wagons, as usual, had been parked in a circle for the night with the mule teams and the bell mare inside. Instead of sleeping on the ground, he made his bed on top of a load of wool, taking with him his rifle and a fine shepherd dog.

After dark an Apache crawled in the grass from the west and apparently was waiting for the moon to rise so that he could take good aim at my father on the skyline. The dog suddenly jumped from the wagon, the Apache fired at the dog, revealing his hiding place so that my father could shoot him.

On another occasion a group of Apaches appeared on the top of a hill not far from where his wagon was parked. From what they thought was a safe distance, the Indians cursed the men and dared them to come out and fight. My father had recently returned from the East where he had been presented with a new Sharps rifle. Becoming tired of their abuse, he decided to see if a bullet would drive them off. Resting his rifle on the rear wheel of a freight

wagon, he took careful aim and fired. All of the Apaches promptly disappeared except one who limped as he went away.

Not long afterwards, on a return trip from Chihuahua, when his long train of wagons had been parked in a circle, a large band of mounted Apaches appeared. A group of them tied up their horses, approached the wagons on foot, and said that they wanted to talk. They were permitted to come in. They told the drivers, all of whom were New Mexicans, that my father had wounded one of their Chiefs and that if he were given to them, they would let the train go without an attack. They then left, saying that they would return later for an answer.

Some of the drivers favored turning my father over to the Indians, but the wagon master would not agree. He ordered all of them to conceal their weapons under their blankets, where they were sleeping on the ground, and to fire on the Apaches when he did.

What finally happened that night is indicated by a statement in a report on Indian depredations and military operations in New Mexico in 1863, made by Captain Ben. C. Cutler, Assistant Adjutant General:

"In May, Charles T. Hayden, citizen, reports that Indians attacked his train near the line of Chihuahua; they were defeated with a loss of eleven killed, including the renowned Copiggan. Three horses were captured in this fight."

In a letter addressed to Brigadier General Joseph R. West, on May 30, 1863, Brigadier General James H. Carleton stated:

"Mr. C. Trumbull Hayden seems to have done well in helping punish these savages who delight in roasting their victims." (From the Congressional Record, June 27, 1967, pp. S8933-4.

Most of young CARL's life was spent around the Hayden farm which was located on a bluff over the Salt River in Tempe. It was rural, good farmland and the boy developed appreciation for the soil which rarely happens when one is a son of the desert. CARL went to the Tempe public schools and graduated from Arizona Territorial Normal School in 1896. Of his college years, he later wrote:

My father, who was a well educated man, decided that I should go to Stanford University. In September, when I presented my Normal School records to the Registrar, he informed me that I had only eight entrance credits and twelve were required for admission to the University. He then softened the blow by saying that I would be permitted to register as a special student and that I could remain as long as I made a passing grade in all my classes, every hour, every semester.

It is needless to say that I did not take Latin, Greek, or mathematics. I devoted my time to courses in economics, history and English. The only exception was a course in elementary geology under Doctor John Casper Branner.

I came to the University wearing a cowboy hat and corduroy trousers. I lived in Encina Hall and nobody paid any attention to me. After some time, I wrote to my mother saying that if she wanted her boy to look like other boys she would send me some money. When it came, I went to San Francisco, where I obtained skin-tight pants, high roll-down collars, and all the other things that a young man then should wear. Immediately afterwards, I received invitations to visit fraternity houses, all of which were declined. I remained a "barbarian" so long as I was a member of the student body.

When I came to the University, I weighed about 130 pounds, so I went to the "gym" to build up my weight, where Tom Storey put me to pulling up chest weights. I tried the track, but my legs were too short to be a sprinter or a hurdler. I later got on the football second team where I played center. In time, I weighed 180 pounds.

In my junior year, I played in a practice game against the Olympic Athletic Club in San Francisco. The opposing center was a big, bull-necked man. When I had my head down as I passed the ball to the quarterback, he placed his big hands on my head and twisted my neck. So, when his head was down, I hit it with my knee and knocked him groggy. I then reflected on his ancestry and told him that he must play like a gentleman.

After that, we got along very well and at the end of the game, when I went to the showers, I asked who was that fellow who played against me. To my surprise, I then learned that he was Jack Monroe, who had fought in Butte, Montana, with Jim Jeffries, who soon afterwards became the heavy-weight world champion prize fighter.

I did not take part in another practice game in San Francisco, when the mistake was made of bringing along the first Stanford axe. When the game was over and we were leaving the grandstand, the axe was handed to me to take back to the campus. I only had a few companions with me and we had not walked very far when we were surprised and surrounded by a mob of students from Berkeley. We put up a good fight. I knocked one man down with my fist, but they overpowered us and got away with the axe.

Based upon information that the axe could be found in a fraternity house, I went over to Berkeley one night with some others and raided the place, but our search disclosed that it was not there. After a lapse of years, I was pleased to learn that, as a token of good will, the axe was returned to Stanford.

Antony Henry Suzzalo, who afterwards became President of the Washington State University, was for a time my roommate in Encina. We were members of a Debating Society, and were chosen to represent Stanford in both the Intercollegiate and Carnot Debates. He was a natural orator and I doubt if I could have made either of them without his help.

In 1899 I came home for Christmas. My father became ill and passed away in February, 1900. I had to take charge of his flour mill, general merchandise store, and some farm properties so I could not return to Stanford. Later, I had an opportunity to turn over the mill at a good rental which made it pos-

sible for my mother to go to Palo Alto with my two sisters who became students at the University. (Stanford address, Congressional Record, Apr. 25, 1967, p. S5765.)

Stanford remembered its famous Arizona alumnus in 1967 by presenting him with the Herbert Hoover Medal for Distinguished service in 1967. During his lifetime CARL HAYDEN was awarded an honorary doctorate of laws from both of Arizona's great universities—University of Arizona at Tucson and Arizona State University at Tempe.

After returning home from school in 1900, CARL got interested in Arizona affairs. Instead of money, CARL's father left him a valuable political legacy. Charles Hayden had been a very popular man in Phoenix, sought after by both political parties. In leaving his son, CARL, the Hayden name, CARL's future in local politics was assured to be promising. "Hayden went into politics because his dad died broke," says his one-time administrative assistant Paul Roca. "In those days you could make a good living as a public official." CARL HAYDEN was easily elected to the Tempe Town Council in 1902, as treasurer of Maricopa County in 1904, and to sheriff of that county in 1906. Around the same time, CARL got interested in the Democratic Party. In Arizona, Republicans were considered carpetbaggers, even in those days Arizonans had a slight southern drawl. The Haydens, both father and son knew that if one wanted to get ahead in politics, he had to be a Democrat in Arizona. Nowadays that is not quite as true. Over 60 years later, CARL recalled his first Democratic Convention:

In 1904, I was selected at a Territorial Convention in Tucson to be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, to nominate a candidate for President. I was made the Chairman of the delegation and performed my duty by standing on a chair and saying in a loud tone of voice, "Arizona casts four votes for William Randolph Hearst." (Stanford address.)

On the job, HAYDEN admitted that he did not quite fit the stereotype of the frontier sheriff:

I never shot at anyone and nobody ever shot at me. About the nearest I ever came to shooting was the day I identified a horse thief who was supposed to be badly wanted in Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming.

I found him standing at a bar. I stuck my gun in his back, took his pistol away from him. To give me time to notify law officers in the other states the justice of the peace put him in jail for ten days on a concealed weapons charge. They weren't interested enough to come and get him, so I turned him loose at the end of ten days. I told him that as long as he didn't steal any horses in Arizona it was all right with me.

(From an interview with Senator HAYDEN published in the Los Angeles Times, Jan. 5, 1967, pp. 34, 35, by Nick Thimmesch.)

His sheriff's position afforded him the opportunity of meeting other influential Arizonans. He joined the National Guard and soon rose to the rank of captain:

I was elected to be the Captain of Company C, National Guard of Arizona, at Tempe. We cleared off the sagebrush from a thousand-yard rifle range and, by target practice, in the course of time about half of the Arizona Rifle Team at the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, consisted of members of my Company. With them, I became a fairly good rifleman—good enough to shoot a possible at 900 yards. (Stanford address.)

While training at Camp Perry for the third time in the fall of 1911, HAYDEN read in a newspaper that President Taft declared that as soon as Arizona adopted a constitution, it could become a State. HAYDEN sought Arizona's only congressional seat:

I left for home, and with the support of only one weekly newspaper, I won the Democratic nomination for Member of Congress over two very able opponents. (Ibid.)

HAYDEN campaigned in the old style. He visited all his guard friends across the State, as well as all the county courthouses and sheriff offices, and concluded his campaign with a rally in Phoenix. On December 9, 1911, 3 days before the election, the Arizona Gazette told how—

600 persons, all the airdome would hold, turned out for that popular townsman CARL HAYDEN. (Thimmesch interview, p. 35.)

In an editorial printed in support of HAYDEN's candidacy in 1911. the Arizona Gazette showed prophetic wisdom:

CARL HAYDEN will make the best Congressman that Arizona will ever send to Washington. A man of sterling character, sound convictions and dominating personality, HAYDEN will make himself known in the halls of Congress. He

will accomplish a vast amount of good for Arizona. HAYDEN is a born fighter and he will not allow the interest of the new state to be overlooked.

HAYDEN is young in years and in full perfection of sturdy manhood. He is a native son of Arizona. His father was an Arizona pioneer. Pulsating through HAYDEN's blood is the innate love for his mother state, that ranks second only to the holy tie that binds between offspring and parent.

HAYDEN has tramped over Arizona from the Grand Canyon to the tropic land of Santa Cruz. To HAYDEN, there is not a spot in all the state that does not teem with a thousand pregnant possibilities. He knows the mineral wealth; the timber wealth. He knows the ranges over which browse the lazy herds of sheep and cattle. HAYDEN knows the needs of every county and knows them well. (From the Congressional Record, May 7, 1968, p. S5020.)

When the final votes were tallied, HAYDEN got 11,556 votes and Jack Williams, his Republican opponent from Tombstone received 8,485. Women and Indians did not vote then and this accounts for the relatively small turnout. HAYDEN came to Washington in February of 1912; 60 years later, HAYDEN recounted the first piece of political advice he ever heard on Capitol Hill:

Without any legislative experience, I became a Member of the House of Representatives on February 19, 1912. When Congress was about to adjourn, Dorsey W. Shackelford, a Member from Missouri, gave me some good advice by saying, "When you go home you will be a Congressman; but you have not yet learned how to be one. Shake hands as you go along the streets, but if anyone stops to ask you about some piece of legislation, say that you must go on to keep an appointment. If you stop and talk to him, he will soon find out that you do not know any more than he does." (Stanford address.)

CARL HAYDEN made his first speech in Congress on March 11, 1912. In a simple, yet eloquent style, HAYDEN argued in favor of more Federal expenditures for national forest firefighting—one of the positions he maintained throughout his life:

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, owing to the long and unnecessary delay in the admission of the State of Arizona, I was not a Member of this House at the time this bill was reported, and I had not an opportunity to appear before the Committee on Agriculture when this item was under discussion. I want to read from a letter which I received recently from Mr. Graves, the Forester, concerning this item in the bill. He says:

"The appropriation bill for the current year carries \$500,000 for improvement work. This fund is for the construction of trails, fire lanes, telephone lines, ranger cabins, bridges, roads, and other permanent improvements. The money is being mainly expended for the construction of such improvements as are

needed for the prevention of forest fires. The national forests are still without adequate means of transportation and communication, and this is the greatest difficulty in fire prevention. At the present rate of expenditures it will take fully 15 years to complete the primary system of roads, trails, and other improvements necessary for fire prevention. A curtailment of this work is therefore exceedingly serious in the development of the national forests."

Let me also read from the hearings:

"The Chairman. The next item is:

"For the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, bridges, fire lanes, telephone lines, cabins, fences, and other permanent improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, and development of the national forests, \$500,000."

"What do you say, inasmuch as that was increased so much last year, to giving you \$300,000 this year?"

"Mr. Graves. That will be a question of consideration of public policy, of how rapidly it is desired to extend the work of the permanent improvements which are necessary to put the forests in shape for protection. In this connection I would like to call the attention of the committee to the fact that the forests are still very inaccessible; that there are vast areas we can not get into for proper patrol or to transport men; and until we do make them accessible there is always going to be the chance for fires starting at a remote point and getting such a start that before we get to them they are almost beyond control."

I ask you to note that the present amount carried in the bill is \$275,000, being \$25,000 less than the amount suggested by the chairman at the hearings.

As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, the primary purpose of the Forest Service is fire protection. If the forests burn, there will be no timber to sell, the regular flow of the streams will be diminished, and the value of the reserves for grazing purposes will also be cut down. The secondary purpose of the Forest Service is to make the resources of the forest available for use, such as the sale of timber, the granting of grazing permits, and the disposal of water power, and a great variety of other special uses. We may honestly disagree about the methods used by the Forest Service in carrying out its secondary purpose. We have heard on the floor of this House in the discussion of this bill complaints about the manner in which contracts are let for the sale of timber, complaints of favoritism in the granting of grazing permits, and we have also heard the complaints made by gentlemen that the development of the West is being retarded by unnecessary restrictions on the use of water power, and many of us perhaps have been provoked by the petty acts of some department official who seems to think that the regulations of the Forest Service are superior to the acts of Congress, and who, swollen by a little brief authority, attempts to make a record by harassing the settler. But I do believe that here is one thing upon which the whole American people are agreed, and that is that the remaining forests of the United States should be protected from the needless and preventable waste caused by the ravages of fire. I insist that it is false

economy to make any reduction in the present appropriation. It is in the nature of an insurance of a great national asset, the value of which runs into millions of dollars, and aside from that in many places it means the protection of human life. When you reduce this appropriation you are cutting at the very heart of the conservation idea. I sincerely hope that this amendment will prevail. [Applause.] (From the Congressional Record, Mar. 11, 1912, p. 3154.)

In Washington, HAYDEN became known as a service Congressman, diligently answering constituents' mail, sending out all kinds of Government publications. In 1912, he introduced his first bill as a Congressman. It authorized the construction of a railroad to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., a historic frontier cavalry post. Today, Fort Huachuca is headquarters of the worldwide U.S. Army Strategic Communications command and the site of other important Army organizations including the Intelligence School, Combat Surveillance and Electronic Warfare School, Electronic Proving Ground, Combat Developments Command Intelligence Agency, and the Security Agency Test and Evaluation Center.

Mr. HAYDEN fondly remembered the first President he served under:

I have served in the Congress during the administrations of ten Presidents, the first of whom was William Howard Taft. He was a kindly man, and put me at ease when I went to the White House to see him. I have often thought that if his son, Senator Robert Taft, had been fortunate enough to inherit his father's friendly manner, he might have become the Presidential candidate that he so much wanted to be. (Stanford address.)

Although HAYDEN supported Champ Clark for the Democratic National Convention's presidential nomination in 1912, he greatly admired the party's and the Nation's choice in 1912—Woodrow Wilson. HAYDEN was a trusted supporter of Wilsonian domestic policies and he also went to bat for the President over the League of Nations.

During his eight years in the White House, President Wilson secured the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, the Clayton Antitrust Act, and tariff reform legislation—all of which was of benefit to our Nation. He not only had

to bear the burden imposed upon him by the first World War, but also to suffer the failure of the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty which he had negotiated in Paris. (Stanford address.)

Always an advocate of national preparedness, when the First World War broke, Congressman HAYDEN joined with three of his colleagues to defy an Executive order forbidding Members of Congress to volunteer for military service, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., as a commander of a battalion. Armistice came, however, before his unit completed training and he did not go overseas. In a speech before Congress, at the end of the war, he said:

I pray that the result of this war will be a peace so just and so profound that the American people will not be called upon to endure even the most democratic form of conscription. (C.R. June 27, 1967, p. S8933.)

Returning to domestic matters in 1919, HAYDEN sponsored the 19th amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage for women. He was the author of the language which stipulated that rights enjoyed by women at the time of adoption would not be nullified or abridged as a result of suffrage. In the same year, he was the sponsor and floor manager of the bill which established the Grand Canyon National Park. HAYDEN was learning much in Congress. He learned that politics is quite accurately the "art of the possible." He learned that legislation is a compromise; that there must be give and take to accomplish anything. He also learned from his elders that there were two types of Congressmen and Senators, the workhorses and the showhorses. He elected to be a workhorse. And how fortunate for this country that he did so.

One the projects that CARL HAYDEN worked hardest for was the central Arizona project, a dream he had had during the 1920's. HAYDEN was convinced that for Arizona to prosper, for her growth to be unlimited, she had to have the waters of the Colorado River for irrigation purposes. Other States laid claim to those waters, and in an effort to compromise the situation, HAYDEN proposed that the States in question—Arizona, California, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico—gather together to discuss the use of the Colorado's waters. And so the story began in June 1921:

My first impression was that no action by Congress was necessary, but that the irrigation development along the Colorado River might proceed as had been done on other streams, and inasmuch as the principal use of its waters must of necessity be along the lower reaches of the river in Arizona and California I could see no particular need for an agreement with the upstream States. But the more I studied the question the more certain I became that this legislation should be passed. I found that there had been serious controversies between other States similarly situated; for instance, the famous case between Kansas and Colorado, which went to the Supreme Court of the United States, to settle a dispute over the waters of the Arkansas River, and a like disagreement between the States of Wyoming and Nebraska over the waters of the North Platte.

If the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming can agree upon an equitable division of the waters of the Colorado River, and that agreement is ratified by Congress, it is certain that much litigation will be obviated. There will be no cause for an appeal to the courts because the matter will be determined in advance in a way that will avoid great expense and loss of time.

In conclusion, let me express the hope that none of the States mentioned in this bill will adopt a dog-in-the-manger attitude, but that broad-minded men, experienced in irrigation development, will be appointed as commissioners and that they will promptly reach a fair and just agreement. When fully conserved there is water enough in the Colorado River to fully reclaim at least 6,000,000 acres of the most fertile land on this continent, located in a region blessed with more sunshine and a longer growing season than can be found anywhere. We are taking a legislative step today toward the creation of an irrigated empire which will yield untold agricultural wealth to the American people. (From the Congressional Record, June 20, 1921, pp. H5771-2.)

All of my colleagues are familiar with the story of the central Arizona project, the crowning achievement of CARL HAYDEN's life. They know how these States devised a plan to divide the waters of the Colorado River and signed what is known as the Colorado River Compact in 1922. They know that the only State legislature that refused to ratify the compact was Arizona's. This occurred as a result of Governor Hunt's campaign in 1922 on a pledge to block ratification. HAYDEN was a slow man to anger but he was angry over this one. He went before the legislature himself and pleaded that the compact be ratified. It was not until 1944 that Arizona finally ratified the compact. And after a Supreme Court decision which gave Arizona title to an amount of the river's waters, the central

Arizona project, CARL HAYDEN's dream of 1921 became a reality on September 30, 1968. CARL HAYDEN had stuck with it. As I wrote in 1967:

Senator HAYDEN has practically made a career of trying to pass the central Arizona project, a reclamation undertaking which would enable Arizona to utilize its legal share of the waters of the Colorado River. After many years of effort and passage twice by the Senate this project was delayed in 1951 with a demand in the House that Arizona go to the Supreme Court to prove its right to certain waters of the Colorado. For 12 years Arizona fought that case, and in 1963 Arizona won.

Mr. Speaker, for an octogenarian, now turned nongenarian, Senator HAYDEN has shown amazing energy in advancing Arizona's cause in the 4 years since the Supreme Court handed down its decision. He has devoted long hours to negotiations, hearings, writing, and rewriting sections of the bill, entertaining new approaches, conferring with the administration and leaders of the various Western States. He has displayed a capacity for work that a man half his age could be proud of. (From the Congressional Record, Oct. 12, 1967, p. H12828.)

During the intervening years, between the suggestion of a central Arizona project and the passage of the bill, CARL HAYDEN continued to make congressional history. By 1926 CARL's name was so sure a shot in politics that he easily won the senatorial primary. He was elected to the U.S. Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1927, and reelected in 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950, 1956, and again in 1962 for the term ending January 2, 1969. In 1927-28, he successfully filibustered Boulder Canyon Project Act to protect Arizona's Colorado River water rights and to obtain power from Hoover Dam. The filibuster was carried on by Senator HAYDEN and Senator Henry Ashurst and lasted 1 month in 1927 and about 2 weeks in 1928. It is interesting to note that, during his congressional career, CARL HAYDEN never voted for cloture.

In the realm of foreign affairs, CARL HAYDEN was a strict internationalist. In 1934, he traveled to the Philippine Islands and Asia and reported to the U.S. Senate on Philippine independence and Japanese war buildup. This report paved the way for a 1935 amendment to the Latin American military assistance bill, sponsored by HAYDEN. This amendment permitted the President to send U.S. Armed Forces to the Philippine Islands. Concerning Philippine

independence, HAYDEN in a letter to his colleague, Senator Tydings, recorded these thoughts:

"All that I have to say is based upon the idea that the Filipino people are to have a government of their own. . . ." He continued, "Any serious study of the facts compels one to conclude that an independent Philippine government cannot obtain the revenue to maintain itself either nationally or in its local branches, without continued access to American markets. . . .

"Complete application of U.S. tariff laws to the Philippines means that this experiment in self-government will fail.

"A way can be found to advance the Philippines welfare without injury to our own country. I hope that what I have written will be helpful in that respect." (From Congressional Record, June 27, 1967, p. S8932.)

HAYDEN's role in the New Deal was considerable. As he himself described in a later memoir:

I was then the Chairman of a Senate Committee which authorized appropriations for Federal aid to the States for the Construction of highways, which the States were required to match. At the White House, I suggested to the President that a great way to provide the much-needed employment would be to make highway construction funds available without requiring the States' to match the money. He wanted to know what it would cost and I said 400 million dollars. He then asked how I had arrived at that figure and I said that I had telegraphed to all of the State Highway Departments, asking how much they could spend. President Roosevelt then said, "Go tell Bob Wagner to put it in the relief bill," which the Senator from New York did. Four hundred million dollars at that time was equal to twice that much money today. (Stanford address.)

In 1939, he sponsored legislation authorizing Government insured loans to farmers—Farmers Home Administration. Of President Roosevelt, he remarked:

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt became President on March 4, 1933, the Nation was at the bottom of what was called the "Great Depression." Business was stagnant and thousands of men were out of work. President Roosevelt used the radio to bring hope that ways could be found to restore prosperity. (Stanford address.)

In the years preceding World War II, HAYDEN played an active role in alerting Americans to the threat of nazism. In March 1935 he could be heard on the floor of the Senate arguing against military appropriations cuts and arguing for new military installations and

new warships and increasing the size of the regular Army. "We sadly needed a Regular Army nucleus when World War I broke out," he said. He supported lend-lease and helped make it possible for Gen. George C. Marshall to hold maneuvers in Louisiana so he could train his troops and select his field commander. When the war was finally drawing to a close, he successfully sponsored and helped secure passage of the World War II Veterans Readjustment Act—the GI bill of rights.

During the fifties and sixties Senator HAYDEN relentlessly pursued the passage of the central Arizona project. In the months immediately preceding final passage, HAYDEN was still displaying shrewd congressional footwork in relation to this controversial bill. In a feature article about his activities on Capitol Hill after 57 years, HAYDEN seemed to be as cunning and as canny as ever.

Sen. HAYDEN disclaims any formula for longevity, but he does find spiritual, if not therapeutic, value in a day's work. He is still a formidable power in the Senate, and his influence is as much a product of his indefatigable labor as it is of his seniority.

For all his apparent indifference to what happens on the floor of the Senate, he is as canny a cloakroom operator as any in Congress today. An example of how he has maintained his reputation as a fox is his recent footwork over the \$1 billion Central Arizona project.

In August Sen. HAYDEN managed (for the third time) to win Senate passage of the huge water diversion project. But prospects for its passage in the House were dim. Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D., Colo.), of the House Interior Committee said he wouldn't take up the bill this year.

OLD FOX

But the Senate's Old Fox (who looks more like a gaunt, ancient owl) does not abandon pet projects that easily. Quietly he let it be known that he intended to take the Arizona Project as a rider on the public works bill soon to be taken up in the Senate. If, as seems likely, the Senate passes it again, the House will have to act on it—or jeopardize a public works bill that is as dear to a congressman's heart as mother love and the salute to the flag. From the Washington Daily News, article by Richard Staines, date unknown.

He still could be counted on to make some insightful comment on the functioning of Government. For example, in June 1967 when interviewed by the Arizona Republic's Ben Cole on the problems of a growing Federal budget, HAYDEN had some interesting things to say:

[From the Arizona Republic, June 19, 1967]

THE FEDERAL BUDGET IS GETTING SMALLER

(By Ben Cole)

The first words CARL HAYDEN spoke when he went to Washington as a member of the House of Representatives were in support of an amendment to increase an appropriation for fire-fighting in national forests.

"When I finished my five minutes, I sat down beside Bob Talbot, who was one of the two surviving Confederate veterans.

"Uncle Bob said, 'You just had to talk. That reporter took down every word you said and you can never get it out of the Congressional Record, so be careful about what you have to say.' "

HAYDEN, took the old-timer's advice and became one of the least heard members of Congress. He wryly suggests that his silence may have been the secret of his political longevity.

But when the veteran Arizona senator does say something it is with authority: For example, when he speaks to those who consistently voice concern over increased federal spending and who appeal to him as chairman of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee.

Sen. HAYDEN is undismayed by the growth of the federal budget. There are more people, he says, and people demand services and create problems. They cost money.

Therefore, looking ahead from his 55 years as a lawmaker, HAYDEN says the total figure on yearly appropriation measures will be bigger.

This does not necessarily, he cautions, indicate that the per capita expenditure is higher, or that the federal government is spending more and more of what the people produce.

On the contrary, as a percentage of the Gross National Product—the total production of the economy each year—the federal budget might be said to be getting smaller, the senator suggests.

HAYDEN's career in Congress has been closely involved with the appropriation of funds, a function he considers the basic duty of lawmakers.

Since HAYDEN went to Congress in 1912 more than \$2.3 trillion has been appropriated to run the nation.

As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the 89-year-old is probably the highest authority on the federal spending process.

He measures appropriations in two ways:

Are they productive capital expenditures like public roads, flood control projects or other types of tangible things needed and wanted by the people? If so, he is for them.

Are they valuable programs which benefit the whole nation? He cites the postwar "GI Bill of Rights" with its educational aid for veterans as an

example, since it provided the country with skilled and scientifically trained manpower not otherwise available.

Congress, HAYDEN contends was never supposed to function as a rubber stamp for the executive branch in money matters. He can cite notable skirmishes he fought to preserve the congressional prerogative.

At the conclusion of each Congress, he places in the Congressional Record a table showing how much the President asked Congress to appropriate, and how much the two houses were able to cut from that figure.

It is, of course, the House of Representatives that always or nearly always can cite the largest reductions.

By tradition, the House acts first on all appropriations measures. This means the Senate can, if it sees fit, restore the reductions and work out compromises in conference committees with House managers.

HAYDEN notes with considerable satisfaction that the Senate very often agrees with the House and has, on many occasions, found even further reductions were possible.

The Senate is derisively called the "upper body" by members of the House of Representatives who argue that "the Senate always 'ups' the appropriations bill after we cut them."

Sen. HAYDEN also chuckles at the criticism. He has observed, without complaint, that in some years a majority of the members of the House Appropriations Committee have been before him to seek restoration of funds cut by the House from projects affecting their districts.

Sen. HAYDEN is aware that members of the House have vastly different problems from senators. For one thing, they are elected every two years; and for another, they represent limited local interests.

Thus, for example, Rep. Morris K. Udall may concentrate at times on matters of interest only to his own constituents, but Sen. HAYDEN must consider the needs of the entire state. The same applies to every senator and every representative.

In a sense, the appropriations committees of the Senate and House of Representatives are the bill-payers for all the other committees.

Contrary to popular belief, Sen. HAYDEN and his House counterpart, Rep. George Mahon, D-Tex., cannot wave their great powers as chairmen and make the federal establishment vanish. Neither can they pare the federal budget to a nubbin and bring back the drowsy days of the 1920's.

Congress, first of all, authorizes the spending programs for which appropriations are made. Some authorizations may wait years before appropriations are provided to carry out the projects they specify.

But the important thing to remember is that the appropriations committee passes on appropriations bills only. These bills, under congressional rules, may not contain any legislation.

When, in 1912, HAYDEN arrived in Washington to start his unique congressional career, the federal budget was just over \$1 billion and the gross national product \$46 billion.

World War I sent the budget soaring, and appropriations in 1918 and 1919 were \$18 billion and \$27 billion, respectively.

Then came the tranquil '20s, with appropriations of \$3 billion, \$4 billion, \$5 billion—up until the New Deal pump priming days of 1935 when they began to climb to \$9 billion and \$10 billion levels.

The first year of American participation in World War II saw appropriations of \$34 billion, the gross national product \$139 billion. Uncle Sam was taking 24.4 per cent of what the economy produced.

The war crest year of fiscal 1945 appropriations reached \$98 billion—47.1 per cent of a gross national product of \$216.8 billion.

Subsequently, while yearly appropriations have climbed, so has the level of the economy. The 1967 spending estimate is \$126.7 billion against a gross national product of \$762.5 billion—16.6 per cent.

The national debt was \$269.9 billion in 1946 and represented 133.9 per cent of a gross national product of \$201.6 billion. This year the national debt is \$327.3 billion, representing 42.9 per cent of the current gross national product of \$762.5 billion.

According to this method of figuring, the public debt expressed as a percentage of the gross national product is decreasing, the same way the federal budget is decreasing in relation to the gross national product.

The Bureau of the Budget, in its booklet called, "The Budget in Brief," lists some of the reasons why Congress is called on for increasing funds.

"The growing workloads of federal agencies," the booklet says, "stem directly from these steadily increasing requirements for more and better public services." For example, between 1958 and 1968:

"The number of active urban renewal projects will have risen by over 250 per cent.

"Visitors to our National Park will have increased 150 per cent.

"The number of occupied federally assisted public housing units will have grown by nearly 70 per cent.

"Enrollees in vocational education programs will have increased by almost 80 per cent.

"The volume of mail delivered will have risen by nearly 40 per cent.

"The number of passports issued will have increased 175 per cent.

"The number of federal grants and loans to college students will increase more than four-fold, to 2.2 million."

Then, there are programs that did not exist 10 years ago. For instance in 1968:

Medicare will cover more than 40 per cent of the medical costs incurred by 20 million older citizens.

The education of 8.5 million disadvantaged school children will be strengthened.

The number of medical schools improved or constructed with federal support will total 71.

Federal funds will have assisted in making about 117,000 low and moderate income housing units available under private sponsorship.

Anybody, Sen. HAYDEN notes, can go down the list and pick out programs or items he would throw out. The trouble is that every program has its supporters, and budget-making is never merely an accounting exercise for the U.S. Senate. It is a political undertaking, and it requires getting compromises every step of the way.

"I doubt if there ever was an appropriations bill that pleased every senator, or even one senator altogether," Sen. HAYDEN has observed.

Currently, of course, the Vietnam war is adding to the demands for federal appropriations. Yet, without considering the demands of war, the trend of the federal budget is, and has been for a long time, upward.

The mystery of the appropriation process at times overwhelms even the Congress itself which manifests its bafflement by proposing ostensible innovations which often are old methods long rejected as unsuited to the need.

The new Congressional Reorganization Act, currently nearing final action in the House of Representatives, contains at least one such deference to the lawmakers' general belief that somehow the appropriations committees might function more rigidly.

The bill calls for the committees to hear the Director of the Budget each year explain the federal spending proposals of the coming fiscal year.

For decades this had been the custom: The Director of the Budget would come to Capitol Hill with his thick book and his reams of supporting papers. The meetings were singularly dull, and before long Sen. HAYDEN found himself sitting dutifully and alone. He continued each year to conduct the meeting, usually the only members of the committee to sit it out. Then, at last, he quietly suspended the obviously unwanted ceremony.

The new reorganization act would require HAYDEN to reinstitute these annual conversations with the director. When the provision was called to Sen. HAYDEN's attention with the suggestion he might want it amended out of the reorganization measure, he only shrugged.

"It won't make any difference. Let it be," was his decision. There were other more restrictive items he preferred to eliminate.

President John F. Kennedy, as a young senator from Massachusetts, undertook to reform the federal budget-making procedure in what many colleagues believed was a sound economy move.

He proposed the frequently recommended adoption of an accrued accounting system instead of the annual administrative budgeting system used by the executive agency.

Sen. HAYDEN notes that the system looks good on the surface because it appears to tighten down the lid on spending. In actuality, in his opinion, it would shift the control of the appropriation process away from Congress and put it in the hands of the federal bureaus.

The subtlety of this is best explained in an over-simplification: instead of telling the Fish and Wildlife Service, for example, how much it may spend in a fiscal year under the present system, Congress would be told by the agency what it planned to spend in the next 12 months.

Sen. HAYDEN interposed an objection when the Kennedy accrued account bill reached the calendar. It was, therefore, not called up. Finally, it was agreed as a compromise to send the bill, which came out of the government operations committee, to the appropriations committee then under the chairmanship of the late Sen. Styles Bridges, R-N.H.

The appropriations committee considered it and reported it again. The Senate passed it. It went through the House and President Eisenhower signed it into law.

But it was unworkable, as Sen. HAYDEN foresaw. So it was never implemented, and it died a natural death on the day set for its expiration.

"The appropriations procedures of the Senate are the result of 100 years of experience—sometimes very hard experience." Sen. HAYDEN warns. He is disinclined to rush into any improvisations for that reason.

The late Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D-Va., the leader of the economy bloc in the Senate for a quarter of a century, urged all appropriations be considered in a single bill.

Byrd succeeded in selling his idea to Congress, and it was tried once in 1950. The late Rep. Clarence Cannon, D-Mo., who prided himself on slashing presidential budgets without mercy, angrily denounced the procedure.

The bill itself looked like a fat, coverless phone book. It was physically unwieldy and nearly incomprehensible even to committee members. It was never tried again.

In an analysis of the failures of the one-package system, Sen. HAYDEN set down, also, five arguments for and against the "Item veto," frequently advanced as a tool a President might use to eliminate from spending bills any items of which he might disapprove.

As Sen. HAYDEN noted, the proponents of the item veto declare:

"It would permit the elimination of legislative riders.

"It would reduce extravagance in public expenditures.

"It has worked successfully in 39 states, where the governors have been given that power.

"The constitution of the Confederate States of America, adopted in 1861, permitted the President to 'veto any appropriation or appropriations, and approve any other appropriation or appropriations.'"

"Presidents Grant, Hayes, Arthur, and Franklin D. Roosevelt have recommended the item veto."

On the other side Sen. HAYDEN set down these arguments:

"It would lessen the responsibility of the Congress.

"It would increase the influence of the executive whose powers have already been expanded.

"It would be an uncertain grant of power.

"It would impair the system of checks and balances established by the Constitution.

"It would defeat the legislative intent of the Congress."

Thus far, Congress has withheld the item veto. Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson have subsequently improvised a modest kind of substitute: They have, on occasion, simply not spent funds Congress voted for which they had not asked.

From the outset, Congress has guarded jealously its right to control the federal purse. President Washington, in 1791, sent the Senate a message indicating he intended to ransom some Americans held captive by Algiers and urging an appropriation "on your earliest attention" for the recognition of a new treaty with the emperor of Morocco.

The Senate quickly advised President Washington by resolution to suspend his operations for the ransom of the captives until funds were provided. It then voted to appropriate \$20,000 for recognizing the emperor of Morocco, the funds to be derived from duties on distilled spirits.

The Senate Appropriations Committee which Sen. HAYDEN has directed since 1955 is only 11 years older than its chairman.

The Senate created the appropriation panel in 1867 following the Civil War. President Lincoln's wartime regime is considered by congressional historians to be the "high water mark of the exercise of Executive power in the United States."

Francis S. Hewitt, writing the history of the committee, notes of that period, "Millions in federal funds were spent without appropriations having been made for such. The exigencies of the moment had in many instances pre-empted other considerations so that congressional attempts to control the purse were frustrated by an executive who wrote: 'I feel that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the nation.'

"Once the national danger subsided, the Congress reasserted its constitutional rights. Appropriations control was one area to which attention was directed."

The Senate, March 7, 1867, adopted a resolution by Sen. Henry B. Anthony, R-R.I., creating a seven-member committee on appropriations.

Today's Senate Appropriations Committee, far from being Sen. HAYDEN's one-man show, is an organization of 26 senators and a professional staff of 35 men and women, including three Arizonans, Thomas J. Scott, of Douglas, chief clerk; Paul Eaton of Yuma, for many years HAYDEN's administrative assistant, and Joe E. Gonzales of Superior.

Although there was no deterioration of his mental facilities, HAYDEN suffered some major reverses regarding his physical health. His wife's death in 1961 after 53 years of marriage came as a tre-

mendous blow to the Senator. Nan and CARL HAYDEN had no children, were devoted to each other, and lived for many years in apartment 504 in the Methodist Building opposite the Supreme Court. Following her death, HAYDEN contacted a stubborn flu, and then a debilitating intestinal condition. For a while in early 1962, it appeared that he would not be able to run for his Senate seat again. He recovered almost completely, ran the race, and won by 30,000 votes. In his later years, CARL was quite visible on Capitol Hill. As Nick Thimmesch reported in his feature article on HAYDEN, printed in the Los Angeles Times in 1967:

He insisted on eating in the Senate cafeteria, favoring a lunch of a hot dog, bean soup, a glass of milk and then a cup of half cream, half coffee. He usually had a cigar in his mouth and used his cane to wave people onto elevators. His aides report that the senator, as a pedestrian, experienced a number of near misses from speeding cars on Capitol Hill in the past couple of years. In 1965 he had another succession of illnesses which nearly finished him. Antibiotics produced what was described as the worst case of hives ever seen in Bethesda Naval Hospital. He also suffered from a severe loss of hearing. Yet he survived, called for his favorite bourbon, and greeted senators way past social security age, with "All right, Sonny." He could boast that he had all his teeth, save two, and though he was stooped, his legs, heavily muscled from many miles of walking as a boy in Arizona, remained strong.

On his 86th birthday, HAYDEN wrote to an old friend that shared his October 2 birthday, then retired Francis Green who was 96 that day. The letter read: "To Ted Green, my warmest wishes, tendered with the natural respect that one has for his elders. Although your birthday added to mine make us jointly only five years younger than the United States of America, friendship observes no such measure of time. Like the ancient sun dial, we have counted none but fair hours. CARL HAYDEN." Green lived until 1966, when he was 98 year old.

On his goth birthday, HAYDEN was still setting a torrid pace. Aides used to complain that the Senator worked from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. 7 days a week. "It's hard on his staff." However, in the spring of 1968 after much soul searching, CARL HAYDEN felt that he could not serve another term. He wanted to return to Arizona for the remainder of his life and he felt that he would be unable to perform his duties as Senator as effectively as he would want to. These were his own words:

Among the other things that fifty-six years in the House and Senate have taught me, is that contemporary events need contemporary men. Time actually makes specialists of us all. When a house is built, there is a moment for the foundation, another for the walls, the roof and so on.

Arizona's foundation includes fast highways, adequate electric power, and abundant water, and these foundations have been laid. It is time now for a new building crew to report, so I have decided to retire from office at the close of my term this year.

I would now like to tell the people of Arizona how deeply grateful I am for a lifetime of rewarding service. You have elected me to represent you for over a half-century in the Congress. You have given me the opportunity to serve with ten Presidents; take a front row seat at the most important events in mankind's greatest century; and to vote on and help fashion the legislation that helped build a state and nation.

To my Senatorial and Congressional colleagues here today, may I say it has been my privilege and honor to serve with you and work with you in this great legislative body. I deeply appreciate your cooperation of the past and assure you I will cooperate with you in the remaining months of my term.

To my friends and supporters, I can only say, "Thank you." Your trust in me and your help is the highest tribute a man can have. To the memory of friends no longer with us, I can only say that "I remember" in the fullest of my heart.

Well, the Old Testament has said it best, so I will use it in modified form to close: there is a time of war, and a time of peace, a time to keep, and a time to cast away, a time to weep, and a time to laugh, a time to stand, and a time to step aside.

I thank you. (From the Congressional Record, May 7, 1968, p. S5028.)

In one of his last interviews, after CARL HAYDEN had left Washington, it was still very clear that Arizona's greatest statesman, and the Nation's most trusted servant intended to keep abreast with all the issues and events that shape this Nation:

[From the Arizona Gazette, May 9, 1969]

"IT'S GOOD TO BE HOME": SENATOR HAYDEN BUSY IN RETIREMENT

TEMPE.—Sen. CARL HAYDEN leaned back in his well-padded executive chair and grinned broadly. "It's good to be home," he said.

The veteran lawmaker, who spent 57 years as one of the nation's most powerful men, "retired" from his senatorial duties last fall. He admitted that the attractive three-room office suite he now occupies on the top floor of the Arizona State University Library fits his needs perfectly.

The Senator, now 91, is battling back from a bout with the flu which sidelined him for six weeks at the beginning of the year.

"I'd like to get out and run a foot race," he quipped. "But, when you're cooped up that long, your legs don't quite track back the way you like them to."

Although the illness weakened him physically, it failed to dim his keen intelligence, wit, and zest for life.

As a matter of fact, he expressed eagerness to get on with the task of correlating information he gathered over the years on Arizona pioneers.

The Senator considered the passage of the Central Arizona Project bill by the last Congress as the crowning achievement of his career. When it was fully attained, he felt free at last to come home to the Arizona he loves.

"I wouldn't have stayed in Washington two weeks except for the fact that I had a job to do," he said.

His efforts as "the quiet workhorse of the Senate" are recalled in a scroll presented him in 1961 by his colleagues, and signed by Lyndon B. Johnson, Mike Mansfield, George A. Smathers, and Robert G. Baker.

Senator HAYDEN worked tirelessly for Arizona's water which he describes as the state's greatest challenge and opportunity.

"Without it, Arizona's growth is predictably limited. With it, growth is almost unlimited," he commented.

The veteran lawmaker said he agreed with a statement he heard recently that the saddest commentary that may be made on the current American scene is the demise of Horatio Alger and the Rover Boys.

"We need a resurgence of that old spirit that imbues the individual with the conviction that he can accomplish anything," he stated.

It is the same spirit that has carried not only the nation, but Arizona this far. He is particularly impressed with the manner in which Arizonans have learned to develop natural resources in the face of great difficulties.

"While great strides have been made in our exploitation of soil, water, and climate for the development of agricultural forestry, tourism, and manufacturing, the copper industry is perhaps the greatest example of perseverance," he said. "They've stuck with it until today they're using amazingly low grades of ore and are still expanding."

Though the senator avows any expertise in the field of international relations, he is convinced that it is impossible to deal with the Communists. He believes Russia could stop the Vietnam conflict today by cutting off its supplies of arms to North Vietnam.

"Settlement of the Vietnam fighting is the first priority of the United States," he observed. "Until that is resolved, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the United States to turn its attention constructively to other matters."

During the Eisenhower administration, Senator HAYDEN worked closely with Richard M. Nixon who had ascended to the vice presidency from the Senate where they first met.

"If the Republicans had to win in 1968, Nixon is the best man they could have possibly picked," he admitted. Then, after a thoughtful pause, added: "But what he can do about the Vietnam conflict remains to be seen."

The Senator considers the Cuban crisis, which occurred shortly after President John F. Kennedy took office, as the tensest situation he encountered during his long tenure on Capitol Hill.

"Now, we are faced with strange and perplexing problems of another type," he emphasized. "I don't understand what's happening on our college campuses and I don't understand the widespread use of marijuana, LSD, and other drugs."

He contends that no serious student would engage in these demonstrations since such foment interferes with education.

"As I see it, the first challenge is up to the college administration," he said. "I believe the head man at Notre Dame did the right thing. Give 'em the boot. This nation can't afford to tolerate such things."

In spite of the current social, ethnic, and economic problems, Senator HAYDEN is convinced that the United States will be here for a great many tomorrows. He has an abiding faith in the American citizen's ability to make sound judgments and ultimately to make the right decisions.

"As a people, we will do what we have to do to survive as leaders of the free world," he concluded. (From Arizona Gazette, May 9, 1969, p. 38.)

And now CARL HAYDEN is no longer with us. We shall all miss him terribly. No words can attempt to express our debt to CARL HAYDEN. No tribute can do him justice. Perhaps he himself should have the last word. If I were to choose the words to form CARL HAYDEN's epitaph, I would recall his own statement concerning the quest for peace in our time:

I talk less about peace and appropriate more in the hope of achieving it.

CARL, I know that you have achieved the peace you so richly deserved.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join in the tribute the gentleman from Arizona is paying to one of the great statesmen of this country. Senator HAYDEN in his lifetime saw our country develop from what was, even at the time of his birth, still a frontier nation to a great international power. He played a very large part in that growth and development.

He came to Congress from a State newly admitted to the Union but he had a very broad grasp not only of the problems of his emerging State but also of this Nation of ours.

I think the contribution he made will live for many years to come.

To me Senator HAYDEN was a very remarkable man. I remember when he became President pro tem of the Senate and he attended the White House leadership meetings. At these meetings Senator HAYDEN was as alert and active as any man there, although in many cases he was twice as old as some of the others in attendance.

The State of Arizona has lost one of its very great leaders.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I, too, felt the loss of one of the truly great men ever to serve in the Congress. CARL HAYDEN was elected to the 62d Congress in 1912 as one of the first two Representatives from the new State of Arizona and served continuously in either the House or the Senate until he voluntarily retired about 3 years ago, having broken all records for continuous congressional service.

Nevertheless, CARL HAYDEN will be remembered less for the tenure of his service than for the impact of his service. He was a workhorse. He came to Washington as the leader and spokesman of the great West at a time when the West was just beginning to expand. He was a son of the West, one of the very few men of Anglo-Saxon origin old enough or young enough to have been born in the State that he represented since 1912. He was of pioneer stock, born in the Old West, who gave his life to building the New West. A sheriff and local politician, he became its prime spokesman as well as a great national legislator.

His brand was on all the legislation that had to do with the growth and the development of the West, almost from the time he came to the Congress, until he retired.

CARL HAYDEN was a great believer in the development of the resources of the Nation. He placed the mark of the builder reflective of his personality, his ability and his dedication, on every project and program which helped to develop the Nation.

He served as chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on a continuous basis longer than any other man in the history of the U.S. Senate.

He was respected by every Member of the Congress.

He was not only an institution in the Congress; he was an institution in the Nation. He was one of the great figures of our generation and also of the generation that went before us.

He will be long remembered as one of the most remarkable men in the history of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, CARL HAYDEN came to the Congress before I was born and served until a relatively few years ago, either as a Member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate.

I never served with him in the House of Representatives, but I was fortunate to have had a number of experiences when he was in the Senate and chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, at a time when I was also a member of the House Committee on Appropriations. During this period of 14 years we were House-Senate conferees on many appropriation bills. There were many, many instances I know of firsthand when CARL HAYDEN as the chairman of a House-Senate conference on an appropriation bill brought about a compromise which was in the best interests of the country. He was a master at the art of constructive compromise.

Although he was dedicated to expanding the role of Arizona in many, many ways as a part of the Union, my distinct impression was that CARL HAYDEN was really more interested in doing what was right for the country.

His wisdom, his counsel, his patience paid off in those very difficult decisions which had to be made where House and Senate conferees on appropriation bills had differing points of view to represent and satisfy.

I consider my experiences as a relatively younger Member at the time will be indelible on my mind as to how a Member of the Congress should carry on and do his duty and his responsibility to his State and to his country.

I share the views expressed by the distinguished Speaker and by the gentleman from Louisiana, the majority leader. The country, as well as Arizona, has lost one of its great and legendary statesmen in the history of the country.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, January 25, 1972, is a sad day for the State of Arizona for it marks the passing of one of the greatest men—the former Senator CARL HAYDEN.

It is difficult to think of CARL in any way except as a leader, statesman, and devoted Arizonan, all of which he was for all of his 94 years. One addition to be made, however, to these qualities is the one of warm and loyal friendship which he exhibited to his friends and associates over the years of his life.

CARL HAYDEN began his career as one of Arizona's finest public servants as a member of the Tempe Town Council—the town in which he was born—then served in Maricopa County as treasurer and, later, sheriff. When Arizona was admitted to statehood in 1912, CARL came to Washington where he served as a Member of the House of Representatives from 1912 to 1927, and as a Member of the U.S. Senate from 1927 to 1969. The span of years that CARL HAYDEN served is the longest in the history of the Congress—and every one of those nearly 57 years was a year of dedicated service to his State and country.

It was my privilege and pleasure to be one of CARL's friends. I had the opportunity to work closely with him on the central Arizona project, which caused his longtime dream of bringing water to his beloved Arizona to come true. Through my membership on the House Appropriations Committee, I had occasion to be associated with him in his role as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He was a man of wisdom, knowledge, vision, and integrity. He possessed the qualities of sound judgment and clear understanding to a remarkable degree.

CARL HAYDEN was a gentleman, a patriot—he was wise, he was honest, he had integrity. Arizona and our Nation are the richer for his life among us, and now the poorer for his death. I will miss CARL, but always will treasure my friendship and association with him. Mrs. Rhodes joins me in extending our heartfelt sympathy to his beloved family in their bereavement.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I think that the Speaker and the minority leader have put their finger on it. CARL HAYDEN was fairly a unique man at a unique time in history. His contributions, simply because of the passage of time, will be unable to be equaled again.

I think that perhaps one of his most unique strengths was the fact that he was aware of the awesome power he held as chairman

of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Yet he always, without exception, wielded that power in an equitable manner. He did not make use of the muscle that must have been so tempting to make use of on so many occasions. He always tempered power with reason. I suspect in that sense he may be the last of his kind, also.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague, and perhaps my colleague in the well knows better than anybody else in this body now of the strengths of CARL HAYDEN and the manner in which he moved in an unheralded fashion. It is entirely appropriate that we render these eulogies now to this great man.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, there are some things we do in this body that are especially memorable to us as individuals.

Not too many years ago the gentleman in the well introduced a bill to establish a historic site in his State. This historic site was significant because in its restoration we would memorialize the establishment of a military base the purpose of which was to protect the wagon trains as they moved across the desert in the Southwest United States.

Those things which are now well known because of television and motion picture presentations, such as Apache Pass and the springs located there, and such characters as Cochise and Geronimo and so on, were all a part of this story.

I derived a special pleasure from this particular piece of legislation, because when I testified in the other body I testified before Senator CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona, who happened to be a member of the first cavalry troop to occupy that fort in its beginning.

I think this kind of a story indicates the type of an institution this individual represented. He was among the first of the territorial representatives, and he stayed in that capacity throughout his entire life.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I learned this morning of the passing of an old friend, CARL HAYDEN. All of us know that CARL HAYDEN served in the Congress of the United States for 56 distinguished years. In fact, from the time that Arizona was admitted to the Union as a State in 1912 until his retirement in 1968, Senator HAYDEN served his native State in

either the House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate. His record of longevity is unequaled but I also want to emphasize that his record of dedicated service to our Nation also is unequaled.

Many of the enlightened and farsighted programs which this Nation now enjoys for all people were implemented as a result of his leadership over the years as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and also President pro tem of the Senate.

CARL HAYDEN represented a neighboring State, which on many occasions disagreed with my own native California State on many issues and yet during all of those debates and discussions and disagreements CARL HAYDEN never once used his power in the Congress of the United States to bring embarrassment, shame, or disgrace to any individual or group of individuals. Yet, with his seniority, great power, and influence he could have done so—but this was not the nature of the man.

CARL HAYDEN was a dedicated public servant, fair to all people and one who worked diligently for the development, conservation and wise utilization of the natural resources, and especially those which related to water development.

Many of our California water development programs are operative today yielding the monetary and other benefits to our people, our State, and our Nation because of the wisdom of CARL HAYDEN.

I am proud to have known Senator HAYDEN. I am proud that he did have a close association with our State not only as a neighbor representing Arizona but also I am proud that he is an alumnus of Stanford University in California. But most of all I am proud that I could consider CARL HAYDEN a colleague and a friend.

On behalf of myself, my wife, and people from the State of California may I express to my colleagues here and to CARL HAYDEN's family the sorrow over his passing. His good works will stand as a national monument to the vision, energy, and dedication of this great man.

THURSDAY, *January 27, 1972.*

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of former Senator CARL HAYDEN, America lost one of its great pioneers who lived into

the present and helped to make it the momentous present that it is. Senator CARL HAYDEN was a legend not only in his State of Arizona, which he represented in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate from the time when it became a State in 1912 until 1969, but in the Nation as well. He concluded his magnificent Senate career as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, a post which he had held for many years, and President pro tempore and Dean of the Senate. His warm smile, his folksy and friendly manner, his keen mind, his sterling character, and his shrewd, practical knowledge of dealing with people, enabled him to achieve not only monumental accomplishments for Arizona but for America. Every Senator, every person who ever knew him—except perhaps some of the criminals with whom he had to deal when he was sheriff in Arizona before he came to the Congress—loved him. Only last year when in Phoenix I had a warm conversation on the telephone with Senator HAYDEN whose colleague I was in the Senate for 14 years. His famous description of himself was as a work horse rather than a show horse. He was a hard worker, painstaking in his preparation, persistent in following through his objectives. He knew how to get things done in a legislative body because he could work with the members to advance the cause of meritorious legislation and projects. America is a better land because it bears the indelible imprint of CARL HAYDEN.

CARL HAYDEN's career in the Congress, the longest in the history of our country, spanned the modern era of technical progress, national growth, and international prestige and power of the United States. What a rich life he lived to be able to participate in the building of this great America which he so much loved. Mr. Speaker, my wife and I cherished the friendship of Senator HAYDEN. Like his fellow countrymen we shall honor his memory. We extend our deepest sympathy to the surviving members of his family and to his fellow citizens to whom he meant so much and whom he so nobly served.

WEDNESDAY, *February 23, 1972.*

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, on January 25 of this year CARL HAYDEN died after a remarkable life of 94 years.

This unusual man had served in the Congress from the day that Arizona became a State, beginning in the year 1912. He broke all records for length of service—continued length of service—having served in the House of Representatives for 15 years and the Senate 42 years before his retirement in 1969.

Mr. Speaker, on January 26 Representative Rhodes, my colleague from Arizona, and I announced to the House the death of Senator HAYDEN and a number of tributes were paid to this great man by my colleague and I, by the Speaker and the minority leader and others, all of which are to be found on page H-309 of the Congressional Record and the following pages.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague (Mr. Rhodes) and I took this special order this evening in order to afford our colleagues in the House an opportunity to join us in paying further tribute to the remarkable life of this distinguished man.

I have had a number of requests for extensions of remarks in connection with this special order.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, when Arizona's former Senator CARL HAYDEN died on January 25, Arizona lost one of her most beloved and dedicated pioneers. His every thought was for his State and her people, and his every effort was directed toward her advancement and development. Senator HAYDEN was also one of America's greatest statesmen and public servants—his name is indelibly imprinted on the annals of our Nation for his leadership and unselfish service to all her citizens.

Over the nearly 57 years in which he represented Arizona in the Congress of the United States, Americans in all areas and walks of life knew him as their friend, and were aware of the kindness and understanding and wisdom which made him the great man he was. I think the following tribute to Senator HAYDEN, sent to me by a very thoughtful lady, Mrs. Fran Lewis, Librarian of Administrative Services of the Arizona Highway Department, and written by Mr. Fred H. Rosenberg, an employee of the Arizona Highway Department, upon receiving word of his death, is a very moving expression of the affection and esteem in which the Senator was held by all:

THE LORD SAID

Welcome, CARL to Paradise.

You have filled your mission on earth and accomplished your task;

You have led the Congress and Senate well, gave your all for these United States and the State of Arizona you loved so much; in wisdom and direction to achieve peace and good will on earth.

You gained the respect of the peoples of the entire world.

You have served your country for 57 long years.

You have smiled often and loved your fellow man, you looked for the best in others and gave the best you had to all.

You never expected others to accept whatever was distasteful and hateful to you; CARL you left behind the true meaning of Brotherhood.

Your humility and compassion for others must have been quite rewarding and pleased me much.

You saw beauty in all I created, In Arizona, its unbelievable magnificence and never failed to express it in your prayers.

Your prayers and concern about Arizona were always acceptable, for you lived by the Ten Commandments and the Bible as you were taught.

You have left the world better than you found it.

Welcome home, CARL.

CARL HAYDEN's career covered service as a member of the Tempe Town Council from 1902 to 1904, treasurer of Maricopa County from 1904 to 1906, sheriff of Maricopa County from 1907 to 1912, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1912 to 1927, and Member of the U.S. Senate from 1927 to 1969—a total of 67 years. Few men can match such service to his fellow men, particularly when all of it was rendered with honor and integrity. The goal of his service was always the improvement of our country—and the American West shows particular evidence of his success in attaining those goals of reclamation, power, highways, parks, and irrigation. Most notable, of course, is the central Arizona project, which hopefully and properly will bear the proud name of the Carl Hayden project.

Senator HAYDEN married Miss Nan Downing in 1908 and cherished her until her death in 1961. Although most of their life together was spent in Washington, their home was always Arizona, and upon CARL's retirement he returned to Tempe, the town where he was born 94 years before. Until his death he went almost daily to his office in Arizona State University's Charles Trumbell Hayden

Library, named for his father, where he worked with the papers of his past days in the Congress and on his personal interests, including the history of Arizona.

All who knew CARL HAYDEN are the richer for their friendship and association with him. He will long be remembered as a patriot and gentleman and statesman who represented the people of his State and Nation with dedication and ability. Certainly, the words "Well done, good and faithful servant" most fittingly describe his life.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in this memorial tribute to one of the remarkable men ever to serve in the Congress of the United States, the late CARL HAYDEN.

CARL HAYDEN was remarkable in many ways—not only because he served in Congress for 57 years, a record for consecutive years of service. He was remarkable because he was most wise, most patient, and a master in the art of compromise which marks a great law-maker.

CARL HAYDEN was remarkable not only because his congressional career spanned the transformation of the old West into the new West and the incredible growth of the world's most powerful Nations. He was remarkable because he was a man of sterling character and a profound devotion to doing what was right for the Nation.

CARL HAYDEN was also remarkable because he believed, like the very best Americans, that hard work was a virtue. And hard work and patience paid off for him in the greatest achievement of his amazingly long career—the flowering of Arizona through enactment of the central Arizona project.

I knew CARL HAYDEN through many years of association with him as a member of the House Appropriations Committee. He left his mark on every Federal program involving irrigation, power, and reclamation projects in the West. He was a quiet man, but his actions bespoke his power as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

CARL HAYDEN loved his country and was ever alert to a threat to the United States and to world peace. He was a strict interna-

tionalist in world affairs and a dedicated friend of those who have served their Nation in time of war.

Mr. Speaker, today we salute a man who served with—not under—10 Presidents, a truly remarkable man, CARL HAYDEN of Arizona.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join my colleagues in paying tribute today to a great American. Although CARL HAYDEN has departed from our midst his great works will long survive him.

He was truly a man of the American West. He descended from pioneer stock that first settled Arizona, and was elected to Congress in 1912 when Arizona was first admitted to the Union. He then served his country and State here for 57 consecutive years.

While his first interests were always in his native State, he was the leading figure in Congress for many years in the development of that commodity which is most important to all the West—water. I had the distinct privilege of working with him on water matters vital to California, and he gave unstintingly of himself to California water problems as well as Arizona's, since they were so intertwined.

Quietly, industriously, he worked in the service of his country. Through his efforts this is a greater Nation.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to join with my colleagues at this time in paying tribute to a truly distinguished American. CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN's life spanned nearly a century of our national history, a century filled with momentous and shattering events in which this country became the single greatest power in the free world community. For over half of that time—56 years, to be exact—he served in the Congress of the United States, 42 years in the Senate and 14 years in the House.

To a unique degree, his life reflected the transformation of America which marked the end of the Civil War and the passing of the frontier. His roots were deep in that frontier life, with its values of courage, initiative, and perseverance. He bore the distinction—among many—of being the first U.S. Congressman from Arizona, a State he loved and served throughout his remarkable career.

It has been truly said of him that no one else in Congress wielded greater influence with less oratory. Self-effacing to a fault, reticent,

and prudent with words, he commanded the respect of all. At the time of his retirement, some 4 years ago, he was commended as one unaffected by the "arrogance of power." It would be difficult to find a finer tribute to the character of his life and achievement.

I first met CARL HAYDEN as a fellow member of the Capitol Historical Society, an organization whose deep concern for American history and tradition in this, the Capital City of our Nation, always won his interest and support. His dedication to the traditions of both Senate and House was a byword among those who knew him. I can bear witness to the dignity, warmth, and quiet intelligence which gave special value to his friendship.

As was said of Christopher Wren, so may it be of CARL HAYDEN: if you would seek his monument, look around you. He was instrumental in literally transforming the American landscape—in irrigation projects, roads and highways, bridges, dams, railways, and national parks. Reclamation and the development of power resources were areas in which his accomplishments helped reshape the life of the West.

Yet, in the end, his most enduring memorial will be his own life—a monument to his character, a life of integrity, conscientious fulfillment of duty, and faithful service to Senate and Nation. He will not soon be forgotten, not in this House nor across the land. The memory of his life will continue to inspire and sustain not only those who knew him but generations yet to be who will see in him an example of the shining reality behind that saying which speaks of public office as a public trust. The story of his life and career has become a part of the American dream.

Mr. ASPINALL. I am most appreciative that our colleagues from Arizona (Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Udall) have secured this time for the Members of the House who desire to do so to pay their tributes to the late CARL HAYDEN, great Senator from the State of Arizona.

It was my privilege to know this outstanding public servant for almost one-half a century. First, in his early days on the problems of the Colorado River, and then for almost a quarter of a century in our relationships as Members of the Congress. Many Members have had an influence upon my approach to the responsibilities which I have

had here in Congress and the labors which I have performed in response thereto. However, no one among my colleagues in Congress has had more influence in these respects on me than the late Senator CARL HAYDEN. I like to think that I had his confidence right from the beginning of my work here on Capitol Hill, and I know that he had mine.

He was a quiet, constructive and dedicated servant not only to his State, but to all the rest of the Nation as well. He was as effective as any leader we have had during this century and far more effective than most. He performed his duties without seeking the limelight or without any endeavor to intimidate his colleagues. These have been outstanding attributes of many public servants of our Nation, but in these days, I think they are more highly prized than perhaps at any other time.

No one has ever excelled CARL HAYDEN in his personal dedication to his patriotism and loyalty to his country. The late Adlai Stevenson in one of his outstanding speeches made reference to such values much better than I. He said:

What do we mean by patriotism in the context of our times? . . . A patriotism that puts country ahead of self; a patriotism which is not short, frenzied outbursts of emotion, but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime. There are words that are easy to utter, but this is a mighty assignment. For it is often easier to fight for principles than to live up to them.

Simply stated, our country is a much better nation and its place in the councils of the world is much more secure because of the service of this great American.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the great leaders in service to Congress and the Nation, the late CARL HAYDEN of Arizona, who died on January 25, 1972.

His was a colorful career that began at the very grassroots of the American political scene. He was first a member of the Tempe Town Council—the town in which he was born—then served in Maricopa County as treasurer and, later, sheriff. When Arizona was admitted to statehood in 1912, Mr. HAYDEN came to Washington as a Member of the House of Representatives where he served from 1912 to 1927. He

was then elected to the Senate and served as a Member of that body from 1927 to 1969. The span of years that CARL HAYDEN served is the longest in the history of the Congress—and every one of those nearly 57 years was a year of dedicated service to his State and country. He retired at the end of the 90th Congress in 1968 at the age of 91.

It is my privilege and pleasure to be one of CARL HAYDEN's friends. Through my membership on the House Appropriations Committee, I had frequent occasion to be associated with him in his role as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He was a man of wisdom, knowledge, vision, and integrity. He possessed the qualities of sound judgment and clear understanding to a remarkable degree.

CARL HAYDEN was not only an institution in the Congress; he was an institution in the Nation. He was one of the great figures of our generation and also of the generation that went before us. He will be long remembered as one of the most outstanding men in the history of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, it was with great regret that I learned of the passing of our esteemed former colleague, the Honorable CARL T. HAYDEN, Representative from Arizona from 1912 to 1926; and Senator from 1926 to 1968.

A friend of good government, liberal reform, and Federal services for persons and areas in greatest need, CARL HAYDEN became an institution here in Washington. He was an early supporter of social security legislation, in a period when the program was judged as revolutionary. He was an early advocate of Federal aid to education. Against the protests of powerful mining interests in his own State, he championed reform measures in the areas of mining, reclamation, and the public lands. He was ever in the forefront of the fight for ethical distribution of the Federal weal, and on that basis was designated chairman of the powerful Senate Committee on Appropriations. In that capacity, he came out firmly for continued and increasing expenditures in the public interest. An expanding population required expanded Federal services; so he believed, and his policies as chairman of Appropriations mirrored that belief. He was never bullied into economy ventures at the expense of those Americans in need.

CARL HAYDEN spent 14 years in this Chamber before entering the Senate, establishing a record for quiet, hard-working effectiveness that rendered him a favorite on both sides of the aisle. Neither here nor in the Senate was he given to speechmaking, but in both Houses he was known as a most effective legislator, with dramatic powers of persuasion.

Taking office initially at the close of the horse and buggy era, CARL HAYDEN became the champion of the macadamized road, and was largely instrumental in establishing the modern formula for the vast Federal highway aid program. Without proper transportation facilities, Arizona would remain forever isolated from Eastern wealth, and CARL HAYDEN was anxious to provide the transportation required to alter that arrangement. The Federal highway program did the job, and CARL HAYDEN was gratified.

He also was a leading advocate of Federal irrigation programs looking to the benefit of agricultural regions habitually visited by drought. The Colorado River Basin bill, enacted into law in the final year of CARL HAYDEN's congressional career, was a glowing tribute to his many years of labor in behalf of Federal irrigation aid. President Johnson marked the occasion of the signing of the bill by declaring Carl Hayden Day at the White House, and praising CARL HAYDEN for his service in this regard.

The highest ranking position ever held by CARL HAYDEN—in the official sense—was Acting Vice President of the United States, under Lyndon B. Johnson, following the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Yet, from the outset of his congressional career, the standing of this remarkable man—CARL T. HAYDEN—was head and shoulders above the great mass of his contemporaries. He was always one of the best, in every aspect of his political performance.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues from Arizona, the Honorable John J. Rhodes, the Honorable Morris K. Udall, and the Honorable Sam Steiger, in paying tribute to the great career, and especially the historic congressional service, of the late Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona.

Representing a State that still retains the pioneering spirit, Senator HAYDEN was, in fact, the pioneer legislator of his State, having

served as its territorial delegate to Congress, the first Member of the House from that State, and having had a remarkable career in the Senate. Senator HAYDEN was a great citizen of Arizona and on behalf of his State made a great contribution to the Nation.

It has been my privilege to be closely associated with the present Arizona Senators, the Honorable Barry Goldwater and the Honorable Paul J. Fannin, and I know from my personal conversations with them of the great respect in which they held Senator HAYDEN. Throughout his career, Senator HAYDEN symbolized the ruggedness, perseverance, and individualism which typifies the people of the great State of Arizona.

Senator HAYDEN continually rose above partisanship when working on the complex problems he encountered in the course of his illustrious career. He was especially respected and revered by his colleagues in the Congress. They knew him to be a man of his word and he was truly a "legislator's legislator."

The fact that Arizona is no longer a remote and a barren area, but is one of our most rapidly growing States, is certainly, in large measure, due to the efforts, leadership, and perseverance of Senator HAYDEN.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of the late CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona. For years we enjoyed a close relationship. Long before I became chairman of the House Appropriations Committee in 1964, Senator HAYDEN had become chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. We had a close and delightful working relationship from the time I became a junior member of the House Appropriations Committee in 1939 until Senator HAYDEN retired from Congress in December of 1968.

Measured by any standard, Senator HAYDEN was a great American. He typified the West. He was a man of few words, but of great wisdom and effectiveness as a legislator. He had charm and all of those assets which are so typical of the wide open spaces which he represented so well.

Arizona and the Nation were enriched by the long and effective labors of this man in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Senator CARL T. HAYDEN, of Arizona, sadly marks the end of an era both for the people of that State, whom he served so faithfully and well, and for the people of our entire country. For 57 years, from the time that Arizona was admitted to the Union in 1912, CARL HAYDEN served here; first for seven terms as a Member of the House of Representatives and then for 42 years as a Member of the other body. He was a master of the legislative process and as hard a worker as either body has ever seen. He was a man respected and admired by all his colleagues in both Houses, on both sides of the aisle.

I had the privilege of working with him innumerable times over the years on matters before the Appropriations Committees and of knowing him as a warm and sincere friend. He was truly one of the great ones. And what a remarkable life—from frontier sheriff to the House of Representatives to the U.S. Senate—a lifetime of service to his fellow Arizonans and to his country. Men like CARL HAYDEN do not come along often; he will be sorely missed. His family has my deepest sympathy.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, hot roads stretch across the desert. The pavement melts into the hills, all just an arm's length away, the hills of many browns melting into a falling sun.

Out of the ground slips a narrow stream, downhill, between, away from the blue-hot sky and the bubbling brown earth. The cool flow runs down. The water spreads its fingers through other earth seeps through the hot soil, finds the planted roots. From the warm brown soil a green shoot rises, reaches to the blue heat of the air.

Brown earth becomes gray. The gray of buildings and the grace of glass rise from the Arizona earth. Trucks haul the green grain of the valleys; gray planes climb into the blue.

Much of this CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN knew as a young man in an infant place called Arizona. Much more of this CARL HAYDEN left behind when he departed a last time from the land he knew so well—the land he had seen grow into a great State.

A chapter in the history of the United States is closed with the death of CARL HAYDEN, who was himself a landmark in American

political history. Let us today pause to reflect upon his contributions to the people of his Nation and his State.

Living standards, agriculture, transportation, the Nation's stature in the eyes of the world—all these grew in CARL HAYDEN's time, until the Nation into which he helped join his land had grown to be the most powerful country in the world.

All this CARL HAYDEN saw; he called it "a great piece of history."

CARL HAYDEN's death marks the end of another part of his Nation's lifetime. The land from which this Nation grew cannot support the whole weight of megalopolis much longer. The point is about reached where the brown earth CARL HAYDEN knew so well will sag and break beneath the steel of America.

I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN. He gave us leadership and a sense of history, as he represented Arizona from the time of statehood.

No record of service in Congress equals his, and not just in the sense of duration. Indeed, he was one of the grandest pillars in the halls and history of the Congress. Those of us who had the privilege of knowing him have touched our true heritage.

But his legacy will be incomplete if we do not care for his land. We must continue in the spirit of his great devotion to his country, and in his efforts to make one of the most breathtaking landscapes in the world not only accessible but livable for its people.

If we do not, we dishonor the legacy of CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN, in the State he helped build, in the Nation he helped guide, and in these Chambers he helped dignify.

What remains is a large order from a large man.

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the late CARL HAYDEN, former Senator from Arizona and one of the greatest men of our time. Born in 1877, his lifetime spanned the emergence of the West from frontier territory to modern society and the growth of the United States into a great industrial and international power. In a very real sense, the story of his life is the story of America in the past century.

CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN was born in Tempe, Ariz., but at that time the town was called Hayden's Ferry. It was founded by his

father, an Arizona pioneer, and was later to become the home of Arizona State University. CARL attended Stanford University, but his father's illness and sudden death during his junior year forced him to return home to take on responsibility for the family business. Very soon he began to show the interest and the talent for political affairs that led to his outstandingly successful political career.

In 1902, when he was 25, CARL HAYDEN was elected to the Tempe City Council. He won the post of treasurer of Maricopa County in 1904, and that of sheriff in 1906. In the fall of 1911, while training with the National Guards at Camp Perry, Ohio, CARL read in a newspaper that President Taft had declared that as soon as Arizona adopted a constitution, it could become a State. He decided immediately to seek Arizona's single congressional seat, and thus was launched a career of more than half a century of leadership and dedicated service to Arizona and the Nation.

CARL HAYDEN came to Congress in 1912 and had served, first in the House and then in the Senate, under 10 Presidents when he retired in 1968 at the age of 91. In the Senate he chaired the Committee on Rules and Administration and then the Appropriations Committee. Few men have played a greater role in shaping the monumental legislation of our time. There was no arrogance in his use of power. Rather, he exerted his quiet leadership to obtain the compromise that was most beneficial, fair, and acceptable to all.

Senator HAYDEN knew the West, its resources and its potential. Practically every program which has contributed to western irrigation, power, and reclamation bears his mark. Roads, dams, military installations, and his triumph, the central Arizona project, are the enduring monuments of his achievement. He was instrumental in acquiring new railroads, securing the Federal highway system, establishing the Grand Canyon National Park, and in constructing Coolidge Dam.

Senator HAYDEN was indeed a great American. By his colleagues he was admired, respected and loved for his political sagacity, his dedication to Senate traditions, his remarkable ability to make and keep friends, and for his devotion to quiet, hard work. President pro tempore and dean of the Senate from 1957 until his retirement, he retained to the end his keen intelligence, wit and zest for life. Arizona,

the Congress, and the Nation that he served so well will mourn his passing for many years. We were the richer for his life among us, and now have been made poorer by his death.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a man among men has gone from among us, and we are the less for his loss. I speak today in remembrance of the late Honorable CARL HAYDEN, the distinguished gentleman from Arizona, who earned that appellation in the truest sense of the word from his colleagues of the Congress, from his constituents in Arizona, and from the more politically knowledgeable of the Nation. That CARL HAYDEN was a well respected and beloved man who never succumbed to the arrogance of power is well evidenced by his return to the Congress during a period that spanned more than 57 years. His Senate service was longer than that of any other man in the Nation's history.

My friend was proud of the fact that he bore the badge of the Democratic Party—a party regularity—with honor and distinction; but the love of his people and their loyalty to him was reflected in the fact that he never used party allegiance as a test of his willingness to help a friend. He was Jeffersonian in the sense that he never allowed a political difference to interfere with friendship, for as he once wrote a friend:

I have friends in both political parties and I do not forget that fact when there is an opportunity to be of service to them, regardless of whether they are Republicans or Democrats.

And so it is today right, and just, that he should be honored by those of all partisan principle. His friends also gave him help in his moments of need. It was the prophet Joel who said:

Your old men shall dream dreams
And your young men shall see visions.

And from his long service to Arizona and to the Nation, from his wealth of practical experience, he dared to "dream dreams"; and from his retained youthful spirit he saw "visions" that would lead him to yet more accomplishment for his people.

At age 91 he realized one of his most cherished and long sought dreams when President Lyndon Johnson signed into law the lower

Colorado River Basin bill. And he was further honored by the President who declared "Carl Hayden Day" at the White House, saying the Senator deserved credit for the new law that would cause his beloved desert to flower into new commodities and resources for Arizona and for the Nation. Mr. HAYDEN's foresight meant much to the ecological balance of his beloved country and he worked in the Congress for the preservation of scenic wonders, and national parks, and monuments for all mankind to enjoy. He was a man both with, and ahead of his times. His services ranged the spectrum and he played a major role in the reclamation of fertile acres that opened scenic, climatic and industrial treasures to new citizens of his State and to visitors from all the world.

Senator HAYDEN always talked "roads" when he visited the White House and when one President, of the nine under whom he served, asked him why he insisted on talking about "roads" all the time he replied:

Arizona has two things people will drive thousands of miles to see, Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest. They cannot get there without roads.

And so it is that the ribbons of super highways of Arizona are further tribute today to my late friend. The surging, yet harnessed power of the Colorado and many other attractions of the great State of Arizona are further examples of the persuasive power of this quietly effective man who has gone from among us.

Mr. HAYDEN's wife, the former Nan Downing, died in 1962. And while they had no issue, the cause and effect of his stream of legislation flows ever onward.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, CARL HAYDEN first came to Congress when his beloved State of Arizona first sent its bona fide representatives to Congress, upon its admission as a State in 1912. As a sheriff in his home county, he had, I have no doubt, enforced the law fairly and vigorously. And when he was elected to the House in 1912, he embarked on a career that kept him in the Congress longer than any other man who ever served here. He served under 10 Presidents, beginning with William Howard Taft, and remarked in a recent interview that "I got along with 'em all."

And certainly, Mr. Speaker, each of them got along with CARL HAYDEN. One of them, former President Lyndon Johnson, delivered a stirring eulogy to Senator HAYDEN at the funeral ceremonies.

I never knew a man who did not love or respect him: I do not think he ever had an enemy.

By the time he retired in 1969, CARL HAYDEN had served longer in the Senate—36 years—than anyone else in the history of the Republic. It was said by knowledgeable persons that no one in the Senate's history wielded more influence with less oratory. He was, as he advised so many new Members of Congress to become, a workhorse rather than a showhorse.

Mr. Speaker, CARL HAYDEN was a gentleman—a gentle man—unpretentious, with unquestioned integrity and unfailing courtesy. He served not only with exceptional length in the Congress, but with exceptional ability, and he left an indelible imprint on his State, the Congress, and the Nation.

Perhaps the best way to characterize the life of CARL HAYDEN is to say that he lived up to the standard he himself set by which to judge public servants. He once told an audience:

The real reward for serving America is the knowledge that you have served her, and you never finish with that kind of service. It runs from the cradle to the grave, gives purpose and direction to our lives.

Mr. Speaker, those words truly exemplify this great American, CARL HAYDEN.

THURSDAY, *February 24, 1972.*

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the Nation has lost a great and good man in the recent passing of CARL HAYDEN. This distinguished legislator and statesman, elected to the Congress of the United States when Arizona was first admitted to the Union, served his State and his country tirelessly for 67 years. In 1969, when he voluntarily retired, he was missed greatly by the entire Congress, where his wisdom, leadership, and guidance had brought him the admiration of all Americans.

Born in 1877, CARL HAYDEN began his public life at the age of 25, when he was elected to the city council of his frontier town, Tempe, Ariz. He next served as the treasurer of Maricopa County, and then as sheriff of the county until his election, in 1912, to the 62d Congress as a Member of the House of Representatives. In 1927, he was elected to the Senate, where he served longer than any other person in our history. During these years he built a record of public service which may never be equaled. Through these years, he saw his home achieve statehood and saw it become one of the most prosperous and fastest growing States in the Union. As the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations for many years, and as President pro tempore of the Senate for 12 years, he brought enormous prestige and dignity to the Congress.

Senator CARL HAYDEN was a truly great citizen, who has earned the lasting gratitude of all Americans. His immense impact on the development of our country stands as an example for all to follow, and it is with deep regret that I join my colleagues in paying tribute to this outstanding statesman.

WEDNESDAY, *March 1, 1972.*

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with my colleagues in expressing my deep regret over the passing of one of the most distinguished gentlemen ever to have served in the U.S. Congress, the Honorable CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN.

CARL HAYDEN served this country in many different capacities during the long span of his public career. He worked as a farmer, storekeeper, town councilman, sheriff, and Senator, but above all, CARL HAYDEN was a man of the people.

Born in 1877, CARL HAYDEN exemplifies a true Son of the Old West, literally growing up with this country, and witnessing its proud expansion from east to west. Charles Trumbull Hayden, CARL's father, along with countless other pioneers of this era, courageously blazed trails and cleared forests, thus making a former wilderness safe for permanent settlement.

Because of this pioneer heritage, CARL HAYDEN became greatly concerned with the preservation of America's natural resources, an interest which would shape the path that his long and illustrious career in Government service would take. CARL HAYDEN had a dream: a dream that all the States of the Southwest United States would share the waters of the Colorado River, and use those waters for their collective ecological and economic benefit. It took 46 years before his dream became a reality, and during all that time, he worked tirelessly for the institution of this and other measures which would benefit the people of his beloved State of Arizona. This example is typical of CARL HAYDEN's tenacity when fighting for the best interests of his constituents. As he often said himself, he was a Senate workhorse, not a showhorse; elected to the Congress to serve the people, not for his own self-aggrandizement.

CARL HAYDEN was indeed a great leader and statesman, but even more importantly, he was a man who was in constant contact with the people of his State, and considered the furtherance of their best interests to be the most significant aspect of his senatorial career. The dedication and integrity exhibited by CARL HAYDEN are indeed an inspiration to us all, and although he is no longer with us, it is my hope that the ideals and principles which he advocated will be perpetuated long beyond his death.



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